REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,708.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on SATURDAY, the 6th January 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month,*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE RUPEE,

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DOUBLE THREAD PORTABLE SEWING MACHINES.

BECKWITH'S PATENT, the latest American Invention, is a beautiful Machine, possessing all the new improvements, being simple, durable and cheap. A shipment of the above Machines has just reached the Undersigned direct from New York, and will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1876.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Sole Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
AVOCA	1482	250	B. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H.P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 2nd January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

5 bales Grey Shirtings.
4 cases White Jacconets.
3 ,, Colored Chintz.
3 ,, T. Red Chintz.
4 ,, Grey Dhoties.
2 ,, Note books and Colour Boxes.
1 ,, Table Cutlery.
1 ,, Fancy Memo. Slates.
1 ,, False Coin (Guineas.)
1 ,, Marble Table Ornaments.

A quantity of furniture, consisting of blackwood round and dining tables, teapoys, arm chairs, sofa and reclining couches, a four post bedstead with spring mattrasses, six light chandeliers, drawing room carpet, wall lamps, hanging punkahs, &c.

To be sold to the highest bidder.

A grand PIANO by Broadwood & Sons made for India with iron bars.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, (by order of Messrs. Sooda Heera & Co., the Mortgagors) and on account and at the risk of Sarrang Hussonba Kogebhoy the Mortgagor (who have lately applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act.)

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to them by a deed of Mortgage, bearing the date 14th September 1873.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 11th day of January, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on western side of the Gogaree Moola, or Poydhonee Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement (160) square yards, or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 586, and by the Collector of Municipality under No. 16, and bounded on the east by the Googary Moolla or Poydhownee Street, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by a private passage, and on the south by the house of Cassoon Peera.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 5th January 1877.

NOTICES.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

From the Dental Hospital, London,

7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MALABAR HILL PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

ADJOINING THE "MALABAR HOTEL," BREACH CANDY,

OPEN DAILY

FOR TAKING ALL KINDS OF PORTRAITURE.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, Rs. 10 PER DOZ.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY AT HALF THE USUAL RATES.

Messrs. ZIFFER & WALKER,

ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

BOSTON WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and MR. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

MR. F. H. ZIFFER,

WATSON'S HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

THE undermentioned Brands of CHEROOTS and CIGARS (Mr. Neuberg's personal selection), now THOROUGHLY MATURED, are confidently offered for sale, with the certainty that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, Mr. Neuberg has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME .... Rs. 20 per 1,000

A REALLY PRIME LOT, RECOMMENDED.

THOMPSON'S PRIME .... Rs. 20 per 1,000
DAWSON'S No. 1 .... ,, 17 ,,
THOMPSON'S No. 1 .... ,, 17 ,,
NONPAREILS .... ,, 15 ,,

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

PRINCIPES .... Rs. 20 per 1,000

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

FAVORITAS .... 22 ,,
REGALIAS ELEGANTE .... 25 ,,

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1. No 2. No. 3
Rs. 25 per 1,000. Rs. 22 per 1 000. Rs. 18 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

(MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)

The Indian Havannah par excellence.

Rs. 24 per 1,000.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE EARLY APPLICATION.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1877.

BENEFIT OF

MR. T. HUDSON.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
GRAND COMBINATION PERFORMANCE.
DOUBLE COMPANY!
THE STAR COMPANY

Having kindly volunteered their services on this occasion, they will appear with

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S TROUPE
IN A MONSTER PROGRAMME,

which will include the

LATEST NOVELTIES
AND
SENSATIONS OF THE DAY.

Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH.

LAST APPEARANCE
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S COMPANY.

REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle.... Rs. 3 | Stalls .... Rs. 2 | Gallery ...... Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.
NEW ARTISTS.
NEW CHARACTERS,
NEW EVERYTHING.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST TIME OF PERFORMANCE
OF
WILLARD.
FULL PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DR. LYNN.

EVERY NIGHT!
FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING FROM
MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1877.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY ALTERNATE NIGHT.

NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

RESERVED SEATS .... Rs. 2 | FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 1
GALLERY .... As. 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE fine British-built Ship CITY OF DUNEDIN, 1,055 Tons net Register, now in Bombay Harbour.

For full particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL TREAT.

THE TREAT will take place on FRIDAY, the 5th of January, when the favour of the attendance of subscribers, and of all other persons interested in the Schools, is particularly requested.

The CHRISTMAS TREE PRESENTS will be DISTRIBUTED at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK, after which there will be a display of FIREWORKS.

His Excellency the Governor's Band has been kindly lent for the occasion.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 2nd January 1877.

THE SPECIALITE SHERRY.

THIS SHERRY has been adopted and recommended for its valuable DIETETIC qualities by nearly 3,000 Physicians and Surgeons, and has been exhibited by special permission in the Museum of the British Medical Association as a dietetic.

"Free from acidity and heat."—*British Medical Journal.*
"Unadulterated grape juice"—*United Service Gazette.*
"A genuine wholesome flavour"—*The Freemason.*
"The old fashioned nutty flavour"—*Court Journal.*
"It cannot fail to become an important element in the best stimulants and an essential material in every sick-man's room."—J. D. Brown, F.R.C.S., Surgeon Major.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
41, BARKOTE, ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN .... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite t New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD and RESIDENCE Rs. 50 per month. TIFFINS, 8 Annas, Hot or Cold. BILLIARDS, 4 Annas, 51, day. 11, Military Square, Fort.

FOR SALE, FLOWER TUBS ONE RUPEE each. Apply to Mr. STEWART, Storekeeper, Metal Mart, Byculla.

PRIME SAUSAGES from LYONS at Rupees 3 per lb. CASH. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO in good order. Price Rs. 500. Apply to COLONEL HATCH, Colaba.

LESSONS in ENGLISH, MUSIC, and DRAWING given by a LADY. For Terms, &c., address "Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, one HODGART'S PATENT PRESS, complete and in good working order. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WANTED, by a WIDOW LADY, a place of trust as MANAGER or HOUSEKEEPER, in a place of business, or to take entire charge of Children. Address "C. C. L.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. JAN. 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs 46 0	24 8	DRY SILLERY	40 0	21 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20 0	11 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs 46 0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines }	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0	11 8
PETIT MEDOCK	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after Dinner Wines }	26 0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 18 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 18 0	10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	CHABLIS	16 0	...
MACON	22 0	12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	23 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	Do. do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) ,,	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,,	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery { Green ,,	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE ,,	...	...
{ Yellow ,,	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS ,,	18 0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ,,	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ,,	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ,,	3 0	...	BRANDY BITTERS } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE ,,	3 0	1 12	WINE BITTERS } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE VANILLE ,,	3 0	1 12			
ANISETTE ,,	3 0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED,

With Illustrations by the Author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8. COPIES FOR PRESENTATION, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN MOROCCO, Rs. 10.

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Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

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FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a
Deck Suits ......10 to	16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6 0	Pocket Filters	2 12
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats...3-8 to	4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Air-Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12 8	Courier do ......4-8 to	12 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns...... 9 to	20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts ......2-8 to	6 8	Sponges	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8	Sovereign Boxes......3 to	4 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets ......each	10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8	Smelling Salts per bottle	2 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	15 0	Air Pillows	5 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	*Rezais* or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
English Cambric do.	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ......From	22 0	English Feather do	7 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ...12-8 to	23 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case . 9-8 to	12 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	15 0	Do. Strops......3-8 to	5 1
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra large do	24 0	Rug Straps......1-8 to	2 8	Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1 12
Gents' Under Pants...4 to	8 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Briar Root Pipes, in Cases ......3 to	5 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Warm do ... ,,	15 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Linen Collars ......doz.	6 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, doz	13 8			Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 6
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose, doz	9 8			Warm Gloves	1 8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz ,6-8 to	12 8			Mits	1 8	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8			Mufflers	2 12	Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from...6 to	10 0			Pins, Scarf	1 0	Overland Chairs, best Beach ......6 to	12 8
				Sailors' Knot......1-8 to	3 0	Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 8
				Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4 0		
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12		
				Gents' Slippers	2 8		
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12		
				China Bath Slippers	1 0		

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

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HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, the ROOM on the Ground Floor of the corner building facing the Bombay Bank, admirably suited for a Broker's Office. For particulars apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 28th December,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, new shipment from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—

CHASSELAS .... (White) } Rs12 per doz. qts.
HERMITAGE .... (Red) }
TOKAY VINTAGE 1865, very Superior (White) }
CHASSELAS ,, ,, ,, (White) } 17 ,, ,,
HERMITAGE ,, ,, ,, (Red) }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, November 1876.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Towers and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIVE LAKHS of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with Templet or Gauge may be seen and Specification and Form of Tender obtained, upon application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on FRIDAY, the 5th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to ten per cent. upon the estimated total amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OILS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption, averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 500 Tons of Castor Oil and 160 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oils" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th November 1876.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Veprey, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
H. J. MEYER'S & CO.'S (CALCUTTA)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING, AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All Orders to be covered by a Remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet..	Rs. 3-1	per lb
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 2-4	,,
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-14	,,
PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-10	,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-6	,,
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-4	,,

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co, Bombay.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held on the 30th March 1877.

27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—W. J. Essai, Esq., General Merchant and Agent, Forbes Street.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwal'a, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbaw Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, then are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and adress "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,

MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Readdesses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements, Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence, Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism, Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPPING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupe, with or without coach-box and Withworth's Stee Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body of moveable to Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London,* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palanquin coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, domestic design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent door-locks box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for halt doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bed-rooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, square foot mosaic pavement of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for half-doors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

ICE-MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in three minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice-Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., whi D. and Co. undertake to repair and re-charge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 each.

Garden Pumps do. do., Rs. 12 each.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD in our Firm CEASED from the 31st ultimo.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1877.

MR. JOHN ROHDE has THIS DAY been admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm.

JAMES DARRAGH & Co.

Cochin, 1st January 1877.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1877.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 78 AND 79 OF ACT III. OF 1872.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS and LANDS situated within the City is COMPLETED for the year 1877, and that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will proceed to REVISE the same on and after the 21st instant.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at Rampart Row.

ALL COMPLAINTS against such Assessment MUST be made to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 18th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 3rd January 1877.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock of the 22nd January 1877, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of the ARTICLES specified in the Schedules for One Year from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1878-79.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may Tender for one or as many complete classes as they please but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash mentioned in the Schedules.

Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper, which are sealed and kept at this Office for their inspection.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. B O. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 21st December 1876.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars:—

I—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand-peeling and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE,
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. E. Crowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

HYDRABAD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IT is PROPOSED to ESTABLISH a SCHOOL of INDUSTRY for the Province of SIND at HYDERABAD. The object of this School is to give to youths a thorough education in the various branches of industry, and to attain this object it is intended to admit pupils for a certain fixed time during which they will be instructed in Smithery, Carpentry, and Pottery by skilled and professional teachers. To these departments of industry, I hope after some time to add Engine-fitting and a knowledge of Machinery. During the pupils' residence in the school their work will of course be sold for the benefit of the Institution, and when they have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency, they will, on leaving the school, be presented with a set of tools. In this manner it is hoped that a higher ideal of workmanlike excellence will gradually be introduced into every village in Sind. The utility of such an institution as a School of Industry can hardly be doubted by any one who has observed the wretched workmanship, and primitive tools,—tools such as Arrian might have witnessed more than Two Thousand years ago—which are usually met with in Sind, and it may be remarked that this is almost the only Province in India in which no measures have yet been taken to elevate the low standard of industrial excellence.

To provide for the cost of founding the school it is proposed to raise the sum of Rs. 4,000 by private donations, which, with an equivalent sum which Government will be asked to contribute, will be sufficient to meet the outlay necessary for erecting buildings, buying plant, and other initial expenses. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Undersigned, or can be paid into the Kurrachee Branch of the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Hydrabad Industrial School Fund.

T. HART-DAVIES,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

Kurrachee, 23rd October 1876.

The following sums have been already contributed:—

Sir W. L. Merewether	Rs. 200
E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.	100
Paroomull Khutchund	100
Mir Hassan Ali Khan	100
Sett Atmaram	[illegible]
T Hart-Davies, C.S.	[illegible]
Dayaram Khemchund	70
Mir Gul Hussun	50
Nawulrai Shokiram	50
Keshew Bapajee	50
Row Saheb Bijasing (Sub-Judge)	50
Messrs. Dayaram and Udharam	50
Smaller sums collected at Hydrabad and Kurrachee,	512

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 4TH JAN. 1877.

BUSINESS has re-opened here to-day to a state of things in no way more settled than before the holidays. The Turkish Question still remains in a most critical position, and it is utterly impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the ultimate result. Even the movements of the funds in London fail to convey a distinct idea of the state of public opinion, and there is no alternative but to await the final decision of the Turkish Government. This, according to the telegram published this morning, should be known here to-morrow, but, with the armistice extended to 1st March, negotiations may be prolonged for days, and even weeks. Consols which stood at 94⅞ on Saturday receded to 94 on Tuesday, and yesterday recovered to 94½. French Rentes have been even more irregular, the quotation on Saturday being 105½, on Tuesday 106, and yesterday 105⅛.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues to evince great activity, the sales on Tuesday having been 18,000 and yesterday 25,000 bales. Prices on the spot, as quoted by Reuter, show an advance since Friday of ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omrawuttee and G. F. Tinnevelly, and ¼d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, while G. F. Westerns is given as ⅜d. per lb. lower, evidently a mistake. "To arrive" Reuter has not quoted Surats of late, although from private sources we learn that prices are fully ⅛d. per lb. higher. Piece Goods in Manchester are very strong, but this is the effect more than the cause of the improvement in Cotton, which at the moment is influenced almost entirely by the American receipts. These are now at about the most critical point, as a very short time will serve to show whether such a falling off is likely to take place, as will bring the ultimate total down to the favourite Liverpool estimate of 4½ millions of bales. A falling off of 56,000 bales has taken place in the past two weeks as compared with the corresponding fourteen days of 1875, but from 1st September the total to date still shows an excess of 216,000 bales over last season, which necessitates 485,000 bales being lost between this and the end of the season to make a 4½ million crops, and the figures for the first four days of the current week are only 1,000 bales behind last year.

New York telegrams of Tuesday quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅜ cents, an advance of ⅛, while Futures are 5/16. cents. higher, March shipment now standing at 13 9/16 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877 This week.	Last week.	1876	1875
Four days' Receipts...	73,000	96,000	74,000	48,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,633,000	.....	2,417,000	2,173,000

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered since Friday.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 57d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 10d. per rupee. At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday £289,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £61,000 to Bombay, tenders at 1s. 9⅞d. per rupee receiving 38 per cent. of the amounts applied for and telegraphic transfers were done at 1s. 9 15/16d. The average rates are not given by Reuter, having been mutilated in transmission, but judging from the above figures, there is an advance of about ⅛d. per rupee on last week's rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE here, as was to be expected from the rise in Silver and the prices obtained for Council Drafts, opened with great firmness at an advance of 5/16d. on Bank Paper and ⅜d. per rupee on Private Bills on closing rates for last mail, and even at the rise the Banks show more inclination to sell than buy, indicating an expectation on their part of a further advance. The business done, however, has been remarkably limited, few Private Bills having been offered, while remitters as a general rule are holding off in the hope of doing better later on. This seems likely to be the case in the immediate future at all events, as there is every indication of Silver and Exchange working each other up again on a speculative basis; but such movements are almost invariably followed by a reaction, and we question very much whether the average of the coming season will be greatly in excess of our present level. To-day's closing rates are:—

Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 10 1-16d per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight... 1s. 10 5-16 to ⅜d. "
Credits 3 " " ... 1s. 10 7-16d. "
Documents, 3 " " ... 1s. 10½d. "

On Calcutta, transactions are reported in 60 days' sight bills at 99, but sellers are now holding for 99⅛d. Demand drafts are 3/16d. per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with no enquiry. Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	26,61,921
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	40,224
Deposits	Dec. "	7,67,008
Government Securities	Dec. "	48,205
Loans	Inc. "	3,63,850
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	42,160
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	15,74,401

The increase in the Cash Balance is entirely owing to the strengthening of the Government Account, the public demand having increased by about 12 lacs. This, however, was probably in anticipation of the holidays, as trade requirements are still on an insignificant scale and likely to continue so apparently throughout the current month at least.

The SHARE MARKET reopened to-day after having been closed since the 23rd ultimo. Transactions have not been very numerous, and prices in most cases are the same as before the holidays. Bank of Bombays are weaker owing to the less favourable appearance of the political situation at home. During the holidays transactions took place at Rs. 710, but to-day there have been sellers at Rs. 707½. Land Shares open firmer. Colabas have advanced Rs. 5, Mazagons Rs. 55, Freres and Port Cannings are unchanged. Press Companies continue as before very dull, but the only movement of any importance is a decline of Rs. 100 in Fort Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies show an easier tendency owing to the continued rise in Cotton. Alexandra have declined Rs. 35, Alliance Rs. 25, Hindustan Rs. 5, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—Large buying took place during the holidays in anticipation of a rise in Liverpool on the reopening of business, and this morning we should probably have seen a very decided advance, but for the strong upward tendency of Exchange. As it is a fair business has been done to-day in New Omras for future delivery at current rates, say:—

G. F. Oomra	Feb. dely.	... Rs. 199 per candy f.p.	
F. G. F. "	" "	... " 203	"
Good "	" "	... " 206	"
Good Hingunghaut, Jan	"	... " 228	"
" Ginned Brosch Feb.	"	... " 222	"
F. G. F. Dhollera April	"	... " 202	"

FREIGHTS are fairly steady at previous rates, but it is only the moderate amount of tonnage available that keeps them so, the quantity of cargo offering being most limited. We quote Steamers for Liverpool £2-6 3, Trieste and Venice £2-5 per ton. By sail there is nothing doing as yet.

PIECE GOODS are quiet in the extreme and both from first hands and the bazaar the extent of ready sales latterly has been very small, and prices show a downward tendency. The improvement in Exchange, however, will probably develop an increased indent business.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th December as compared with the statement issued on the 23rd December:—

LIABILITIES.	23rd Dec. Rs.	30th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	45,72,441	72,34,362
Do. do. do. at Branches.	15 76,739	16,16,963
Other Deposits	1,89,75,347	1,82,08,339
Post Bills	46,986	45 506
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,87,537	4,35,309
	3,76,59,030	3,95,40,479
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	37,65,841	37,17,636
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,99,223	17,05,906
Loans on Security of do. do.	18,40,701	22,04,501
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,500	8,309
Bills Discounted	1,03,53,324	1,03,94,484
Stamps	4,176	4,156
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,16,806 Amount applied in reduction ..1,55,000	3,61,806	3,61,806
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,05,670	2,47,438
Cash and Currency Notes	1,93,21,927	2,68,96,193
	3,76,59,030	3,95,40,479

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 8	Monday	Jan. 22
"	Jan. 15	"	Jan. 29

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PEEL—December 14th, at Broughton Park, Manchester, Mrs. William Felton Peel, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPINK—December 24th, on board the P. and O. S.S. Poonah, in the 61st year of her age, Ann, the beloved wife of William Spink, Esq., of Calcutta. (By Telegram).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

O'CALLAGHAN—December 30th, at Nagpore, C.P., the wife of F. L. O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—LENNOX—December 28th, at the Station Church, Ludiana, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland of Rawal Pindi, Edward William McKenzie Hughes, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Ernestine Helen, second daughter of C. W. Lennox, E.A.C.

REBSCH—TAYLOR—December 27th, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, (St. John's Day), by the Rev. T. P. Hughes, assisted by the Rev. Worthington Jukes, the Rev. Albert William Rebsch, B.A., Cantab, Chaplain of Peshawar, and son of the Rev W. J. Rebsch, C.M.S., to Catherine Weltden, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-General W. B. Taylor, Army Medical Board, Bombay.

DEATH.

HUME—December 26th, at Dinapore, Morna Ethel, the infant daughter of Brigadier-General Hume, C. B., Commanding Saugor District.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877.

IN our former article we described the position of Perim with reference to the Arabian Coast and narrow straits of Babel-Mandeb and what would be necessary to make the narrow straits impassable to a hostile fleet. We have shown that Nature has done much to make the eastern side of the island, with a little artificial help from our engineers and the mounting of heavy guns, as impregnable and impassable a position as can be found in any part of the British possessions. What has been done by our watchful and vigilant Government to strengthen this position, so highly favoured by Nature with defensive capabilities, we may hereafter notice. Now we shall turn our attention to the Greater Strait and the western coast of the island of Perim. The strait on the western side of Perim dividing it from the African Continent, and generally known as the "Greater Strait," varies from about 9 to 13 miles across—that is, from shore to shore. Probably not more than half (if so much) of that distance, counting from the Perim side, could with safety be traversed by vessels of the largest tonnage. Near Perim, on this the western side, the water is deep and free from obstructions, but near the "Dunkelly" Coast, as that portion of the African Continent immediately opposite Perim is called, are numerous shoals and reefs, and several groups of rocky islands which would render it highly dangerous navigation for large heavily armed men-of-war. In fact but few steamers ever venture the passage of the "Greater Strait," fully 90 per cent. passing through the "Lesser Strait" on the Arabian side of the island.

We have already stated in our former article that the guns of a heavy battery erected on the northern point of the island opposite the Ava Reef, and which might very appropriately be designated "The Ava Battery," would not only command the Red Sea entrance to the narrow straits, but would also sweep to a considerable extent that of the "Greater Strait."

At the southern entrance to the Greater Strait—that is, coming out of the Gulf of Aden, there are numerous groups of rocky islands off the African coast, and not more than six or seven miles from the Perim shore, some of which might be made use of for the erection of one or more batteries of the heaviest guns. By having heavy guns also mounted on the Perim coast immediately opposite these islands, and where the coast line rises abruptly to a considerable height, nearly all, if not quite all, the water navigable for vessels of large tonnage would be within the range of fire—at all events it would leave but a comparatively small extent of water to be defended by iron clad monitors, some three or four of which would be absolutely necessary for the defence of the Greater Strait. That number ought to be quite sufficient to hold their own against any sudden attack until the reserve from Aden could arrive, but if the precautions which will hereafter be detailed were adopted, such a thing as an unexpected attack ought to be an impossibility.

The harbour of Perim is situated on the western side of the island, directly facing the African coast, and is entered by a channel of very deep water about 800 yards wide. After passing through this, the harbour—a fine land-locked sheet of water trending away towards the northward—is entered.

There is ample room for many vessels of large tonnage in this land-locked harbour, and as Perim would be only, as far as the Navy was concerned, a sort of advance post, Aden, being the naval head-quarters, would afford ample room for the number of iron-clad monitors or floating batteries necessary to protect, until assistance arrived from Aden, the passage of the Greater Strait. The harbour could be made perfectly impregnable by a couple of heavy batteries, erected on the high ground on the southern shore of the entrance, and one on the low narrow spit of land which forms its northern side; also a battery where the old Fort now stands, exactly facing the mouth of the harbour. The highest point of the island lies to the south of the harbour; the ground rises to about two hundred and fifteen feet above sea level; a battery erected here would have a very commanding range. The island itself is barren, and covered with loose stones and boulders; to the south and west it is hilly; on the eastern side there is a large plain and long stretch of sand along the sea-shore.

The central ridge on which the present Fort is built affords ample room for building sites, whilst all along the road leading from the Fort to the old Fort, over the harbour—a good English mile—there are capital situations for barracks or other buildings. The island is totally devoid of fresh water, the troops at present there being supplied from a condensing engine with drinking water, and for bathing and other purposes water is brought by buggalows from the Dunkelly coast.

With this one exception—want of water—Nature has done everything to render Perim the key to the Red Sea, and consequently the key to the British Indian Empire from the European side. The want of water is in the present day a mere trifle; any requisite number of condensers could be erected in the inner harbour near the present one, quite out of observation of an enemy, supposing one could approach within some miles of the entrance to the outer harbour, and many more at the northern extremity of the harbour, near the old French Settlement.

That the importance of Perim as a strategical position has long been admitted, is, in truth, an historical fact. For according to official documents, as long ago as the close of the last century, the Bombay Government took possession of it and held it for some time; it was afterwards for various reasons abandoned.

Again, some years ago (long before the Suez Canal was an accomplished fact), its importance again came to the surface. Doubtless most of our readers are aware of the story about the French squadron which was quietly sent round the Cape to take possession of Perim. According to the story the French squadron put into Aden. Of course the gallant and hospitable Resident, or Brigadier General, invited the officers of the squadron to dinner. As the wine circulated some indiscreet French youngster divulged the momentous secret that they were bound for Perim to take possession of that anything but cheerful—although highly important from a strategical point of view—island. A sharp Brigade Major, or some other officer heard this confidential communication, quietly left the table, wrote its substance on a sheet of paper, and sent it in for the General's perusal, at the same time asking permission to send a gun boat to hoist the Union Jack on the coveted island. The reply was in the affirmative. The wine was passed freely; the consequence was the gallant Frenchmen were not so early under weigh from Aden as they might have been, and when they did arrive at Perim it was only to find the ubiquitous Union Jack floating over the sterile island and a guard of Englishmen in possession. Naturally annoyed at being thus forestalled, the Frenchmen took possession of Babel-Mandeb, or the Arabian side of the narrow straits, and built a guard-house there, as mentioned in a former article; but after a time they gave it up, and the guard-house is now in possession of a Turkish guard, or rather, perhaps, Arab mercenaries in Turkish pay.

If so long ago as the end of the last century the strategical importance of Perim was a well recognised fact, of what now is its value? Now that the Canal is proved a success, and that the entire commerce not only between East and West is carried by that route, but a great deal from Australia as well. But putting aside the vast consideration of commerce, the plain fact remains that there lies the great military highway between Europe and India, that, to preserve the Indian Empire to the British Crown, the command of that highway is a vital necessity, a matter of life and death to the Empire, and for the possession of which, we believe, England would fight vigorously. Yet, when accident, good fortune, or whatever it may be called, has placed within its grasp the golden key to this highway, what has the Government done to improve its opportunities? To paraphrase the title of one of the most interesting of the late illustrious Lord Lytton's works, "What will he do with it," we shall ask our Government "What have they "done with it?" In another article we hope to show—with reference to Perim, the key to the Red Sea and India, and to Aden, its reserve and support—what the Government "have done" and what "they have left undone."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 15TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Commander J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock from Suez with the English Mails of the 15th ultimo on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major and Mrs Rynd	Mr R Campbell
Capt and Mrs C Hutchison	Mr C Sawyer
Mr Bulkley	Mr McClelland
Mr H G Bulkley	Mr Stevens
Mrs G R and Miss Roberts	Mr and Mrs Herbert
Miss M Wood	Mr O' Brien
Mr A H Stevens	Mr Mills
Mrs Stevens	Mr Eden
Mr Sawyer, infant and child	Mr J Hansen
Mr and Mrs R T Mallett and infant	Mr J Hunter
	Mr J Robertson
Mr W Ker	Mr J Spicer

FROM VENICE.

Mr T S S Wakley	Mr Aitchison
Mr and Mrs Saunders	Dr H Coutler
Mr T Roberts	Mr W M Bell
Genl and Mrs Maclagan	Mr Limjee Cowasjee
Miss Maclagan	Mr Norton
Capt Gordon Cumming	Mr F H Moore
Capt and Mrs Gardner	Miss Frows
Mr F Dickmann	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Warden	Mr J E Borland
Col C L Brown	Mr C McMeckin
Mr Porteous	Col J T and Mrs Walker
Major Grant	Mr G Atkinson
Mr S Stanley	Mr W Jackson

FROM SUEZ.

Mrs Ingle	Mr and Mrs Oliver

FROM ADEN.

Master G Stacey	Dr Muirhead
Comdr Crawford, RN	Capt J E Winckler
Dr Surg-Genl Hunter	Mr Hoggan

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 15TH DEC.

THE preliminary Conference at Constantinople are now in active session, but days may elapse before the representatives of the Powers have so far agreed to a policy as to justify the admission of Turkey to the conclave. We have re-assuring news from all sides that Lord Salisbury and General Ignatieff are acting in the most friendly spirit, and it has been even said that they had come to a settlement upon the vital question of occupation. This, however, has been officially contradicted, and that contradiction was perfectly true at the time it was made. No actual settlement of terms between England and Russia has been accomplished, even at the present moment, on this question of occupation, but news has reached London this morning that the deliberations on that point are going on exceedingly satisfactorily. General Ignatieff has interpreted the attitude of Prince Bismarck as being fraught with far more danger to his plans than most people here seem to suppose. I hear that ever since the Sphinx of Varzin spoke at Berlin, General Ignatieff has very considerably altered his tone, and that he has yielded on many points to Lord Salisbury. For instance, he does not now advocate the complete disarmament of the Moslems in the three so-called Christian provinces. He aims rather at making the Christians and the Moslems alike in the matter of carrying arms; and, in regard to occupation, he has assented to the formation of an international *corps of gensdarmerie*, instead of an occupation by foreign troops. This is a great concession of the Russian demand, and if I had not been assured of its existence from a very high source, I should have doubted whether it had any foundation in fact. The establishment of an international corps of 30,000 *Gensdarmes* will be no easy matter, even if Turkey assents to it, but to-day's news from Lord Salisbury is exceedingly hopeful. Turkey might, and no doubt would, resist an armed occupation of Bulgaria by Russia, but she would most likely accept a police occupation, if all the powers were represented in it, and if the complete disarmament of the Moslems were not insisted upon. I have long disbelieved the reported concessions which Ignatieff was reported to be making. It was known here that Lord Salisbury was desirous above all things to get Russia into Conference, so that her views, her demands, and her promises might be solemnly made before all Europe, and I looked upon the pleasant good feeling with which the negotiations were open just as one regards the hand shake of a couple of pugilists before they begin a combat. There, however, seems to be no doubt that Russia is disposed to yield. Unfortunately there is this view of her case, that her statesmen are so crafty and so abolutely dishonest, that she may only be making these concessions to gain time, while she calls out more troops. It seems to have been discovered that the army corps now concentrated on the Pruth are too weak for the purposes of an invasion, and that the military authorities have demanded the formation of an army of reserve of 140,000 men. If this be so, and if the reserve corps is now being formed, one can well understand that Ignatieff would be instructed to temporise. Having, like King John, marched up his men, can the Czar march them down again? It will be a bold thing to do, but if His Majesty has fears of opposition on the part of Austria or Germany, of which we know nothing but the faintest suspicion, the Czar may even adopt a bold measure of retreat. Prince Bismarck's attitude during the past fortnight is said to have caused more concern in Russian circles in Berlin than we can readily account for; and that Russia is making concessions, for the moment at any rate, no one can doubt.

The views I expressed by anticipation with regard to the so-called "National Conference," have been fully confirmed by the event. Apart from the unmeasured indignation of the Pro-Turkish party—who are quite as excitable and as wild in their talk in one direction as the self-dubbed "Christian sympathisers" in another—the main effect of the strange gathering at St. James's Hall a week ago has been to prove that it was in no sense a "Conference," and that it had no claim to be considered a representation of the "National" sentiment, the feeling or resolution respecting the Eastern Question. Beyond this it may possibly have tended to cast retrospectively some contempt upon the undoubtedly genuine emotion aroused by the first news of the Bulgarian atrocities; but insinuations that such speeches as were delivered in Piccadilly last Friday are likely to hasten war or to embarrass Lord Salisbury in the negotiations at Constantinople, may be disregarded as the offspring of heated imagination. In Germany the true value of the demonstration was promptly estimated; and Russian statesmen may be credited with having learned to appreciate the signs of English opinion more correctly than they were able to do before the Crimean War.

It would be absurd to deny that the "Conference" was neither more nor less than a packed meeting, from which all persons differing in any degree from the views of the conveners were as far as possible excluded by a careful distribution of tickets. Under such conditions enthusiasm was to be expected, together with at least as much unanimity as is usually displayed at meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance and similar organizations of zealots—if one might not quote the famous phrase of the Lord Chief Justice in the Tichborne case, and speak of "fanatics and fools." The St. James's Hall meeting, however, derived respectability from the personal character of the more prominent gentlemen who were induced to attend. Philosophers, artists and authors of high repute were there; but their presence at a Conference on the Eastern Question was almost as difficult to explain as the mystery of the fly in amber. They appeared to be not a little confused at being suddenly dragged into the whirlpool of political life; and the strength and lucidity of their views on the subject were doubtless fairly represented by the vapid remarks of Mr. Anthony Trollope. The large proportion of Divines was more easily understood. Ritualists and advocates of the reunion of Christendom assembled in great force, Dissenting Ministers of decidedly Liberal leanings, were nothing loath to assail a Conservative Administration under cover of pious zeal; while Broad Church clerics and men like the Rev. Dr. Moffat evidently regarded the whole affair as a novelty in the way of missionary enterprise. Universal philanthropy accounted for the participation of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Westminster was possibly tempted by the opportunity of figuring before the world as something other than a landlord of fabulous wealth. His Grace's happy relations with Mr. Gladstone may also have had some influence in determining him to take the chair on this occasion. For the rest, the best known people found on the platform were notorious crotchet mongers and mediocre politicians from the back benches of the Opposition. The absence of any one from the front bench was remarkable, considering how entirely the gathering was shown to be of a party nature. Not a word was heard from Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, or Mr. Childers. The Marquis of Hartington apparently held himself studiously aloof from the proceedings. A letter had been written by Sir William Harcourt; but, oddly enough, at a time when every indication of adherence to the movement was being made the most of, that document was not referred to. Mr. Lowe sent a vague and essentially safe note; and a communication from the Duke of Argyll alone indicated any recognition of the meeting on the part of leading Liberals in the Upper House. Of course, the countenance of Mr. Gladstone compensated for much want of support elsewhere; yet the address of the right hon. gentleman was not wholly in sympathy with the tone of the other speakers, and, indeed, it stood out from the diatribes, which preceded it, as an utterance quite apart. So utterly distinct was it, in fact, from the vapourings in which the whole day had been wasted, that it seemed to have no necessary connection with the programme, and might better have been delivered at another time and place. Mr. Gladstone was a Triton amongst the Minnows, and the endeavour of the small fry of politicians to derive some reflected glory from association with him was completely foiled.

The affectation of deliberation ostentatiously put forth in convening the "Conference," was continued so far as the preparation of a series of "topics" for discussion of so numerous and complicated a description, that a week would hardly have sufficed for their proper consideration. But this was of no consequence, inasmuch as the "topics" were not even treated with the respect due to texts, and received far less attention than would have been accorded to toasts or "sentiments." Every speaker disregarded the particular subject provided for his use, and incontinently rushed off into a fierce denunciation of Ottoman rule ending in hysterical shrieks against the abandoned wickedness of the unregenerate Turk. This was all the meeting required, and thundering cheers accompanied each fresh onslaught on the doomed Sick Man. There was no pretence of impartial examination of the position, or calm weighing of possibilities, with the view of arriving at the most feasible solution of the difficulty. Mr. Gladstone paid the penalty for some rashness of rhetoric by being compelled to hear would-be orators and ambitious nobodies clamouring for the removal of the Turk "bag and baggage;" and must have undergone humiliation on discovering what queer shapes his own effusions on the question assumed when handled by such persons as Mr. G. Howell, and Mr. Broadhurst, the cobbler. As for Russia, it was taken for granted that she was an embodiment of all the Christian virtues, and a mere hint that in Servia and Roumania the Jews did not meet with the most generous treatment, exposed honest Mr. Serjeant Simon to great danger of being howled down. The joy of an excited mob was vastly increased when, after a brief adjournment for refreshments, the several speakers fell foul of the Government, and dealt with the Premier as a worse foe of the human race than the Sultan himself. Professor Fawcett was rapturously applauded on emphatically refusing to extend to Ministers the benefit of the Christian doctrine of forgiveness. Still more acceptable was the violent harangue of Mr. E. A. Freeman, who thought it good taste to ask whether England should 'fight to uphold integrity and independence of the kingdom of Sodom; or go to war in order that the Eastern traffic in human flesh might still go on and supply our barbarous ally with the victims of his hideous lusts?' Here was strong language with a vengeance, and this being precisely the sort of thing most desired by his audience, Mr. Freeman evoked frantic expressions of delight, perfectly regardless of the disingenuousness—to say nothing of the coarseness—of his method of putting the case. Whatever suggestion so entrancing an entertainer had made would have been endorsed by the manomaniacs who formed a majority of the assemblage, and, therefore, it is no wonder that they hailed with enthusiasm the bold, patriotic and statesmanlike proposal, "Perish our dominion in India rather than we should strike a blow in such a cause as that of the Porte!" Ridiculous as was this idea, it was the nearest approach to any comprehensible scheme propounded during the "discussion." Such a plan of action being regarded with favour, co-operation with Russia was naturally popular; and thus in the simplest fashion the terrible Eastern problem was solved.

In contrast with nearly all the other speeches, that of Mr. Gladstone was singularly moderate. It is possible that the day's proceedings had brought home to him the danger of unguarded expressions from a man of his commanding power; or it may be that his own highly wrought feelings had been relieved by his former stirring appeals to the country. At any rate he now dealt with the matter coolly and subjected the conflicting explanations of Lord Beaconsfield to searching and heavy criticism, bestowing upon our eccentric Premier well-deserved rebukes for his ill-advised treatment of this subject, from which has sprung most of the agitation and all the bad feeling developed with regard to it since the prorogation. Mr. Gladstone avowed his intention to be to "cut Lord Salisbury adrift from the Guildhall speech." His object, thus plainly avowed, was not altogether inconsistent with the disclaimer of hostility to the Government ironically made by the promoters of the Conference. Lord Beaconsfield has never cared to gain the confidence of the country on this question; but his colleagues have reason to be grateful for demonstrations, which, whatever their original purpose, have been instrumental in eliciting in many ways full and free expression of the really national feeling.

News has been privately received in London of the active efforts that have been made by both Greek and Slavic agitators to profit by Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on what he calls the "Helenic Factor" in the Eastern Question. It seems, however, that very little will come of the proposal. The breach between the Hellene and the Russians is now found to be too great to be easily healed, and though it is not improbable that Greece may act on her own account if dire disaster to Turkey rendered that course possible, it is now deemed to be exceedingly unlikely that Greece will assent to carry on a movement simultaneously with any attack that may be made upon Turkey in the north, or the north-east. This result was not expected a fortnight or three weeks ago; but telegrams and letters to hand within the past day or two from Athens and from Paris, show pretty conclusively that Greece will no more consent to be the catspaw of Russia. Her own experience and the fate of Servia furnish more forcible arguments than the burning appeals of Mr. Gladstone's pen. The comments in public and by the press upon Mr. Gladstone's recent proposal that England should follow Canning's policy, and once more go hand in-hand with Russia, have illustrated how little English people know of recent political history in foreign affairs. It has been the good fortune of the *Daily Telegraph* to write more soundly than any other paper, save perhaps the *Pall Mall Gazette*, upon the Eastern Question, and the *Daily Telegraph* has been the only journal to expose the failure of the very policy of Mr. Canning which Mr. Gladstone so persistently holds up for commendation. "If history," says that paper, "has one clear lesson to teach us, of the danger of shutting our eyes and trusting the interests of Great Britain to princes and their pledges, it is 'writ large' in the recorded consequences of the line taken by Mr. Canning. True, Greece was constituted by it, but that was the bait with which the Russian trap was set for Canning's classic appetite. Having cajoled us to destroy the naval power of Turkey at Navarino, Russia instantly went to war against the weakened state"—(further weakened, I may add, by the destruction of the Janissaries, who had not yet been replaced) "on the flimsiest pretence, and laughing to scorn the credulity of Canning, annexed the whole eastern coast of the Black Sea; opened the Balkans; made Turkey pay a prodigious tribute; blockaded the Dardanelles; encouraged the conquest of Syria by Ibraim Pasha; and would have turned Constantinople into a Slavonic city, but that the Duke of Wellington and afterwards the Allies in 1840, stopped the nefarious game when the stakes were being seized." M. Boukharoff confesses that his country gained by Canning's pliancy and the convention of Ackerman—"advantages as great "as she could have obtained by war." The journal from which I have just quoted very pertinently says the snare which Nesselrode baited with "Grecian art and glory" is smeared in our time with "Christian rights." But the trap does not work well. Mr. Gladstone's article has fallen as flatly as the great collapse which has followed the St. James's Hall meeting. Even the proverbial man in the street smiles at last Friday's caucus; the *Daily News* writes of the undesirability of a Russian occupation of Bulgaria; and the National Reform Union talks of peace being established with due regard to the lasting interests of the country and the national honour. The complex diplomatic technicalities of this Eastern Question are not easily understood, but the British mind is gradually gaining wisdom on this point. But for the imprudence of the Premier's utterances whenever he has spoken on the Eastern Question, the country would already have been entirely on his side. They would even have tolerated Lord Derby's vacillation. They now know that the Premier's Guildhall speech was not in accord with the wishes or the feelings of the Cabinet. The more reasonable language of Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Cross, and Sir Stafford Northcote is believed to interpret the true feeling of the Ministry. This, too, is perfectly well known that Lord Beaconsfield has less influence than ever with his colleagues. He was never effective in Council, and the foreign policy of the country is now very largely conducted by Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, and Sir Stafford Northcote. During the past week the last named Minister has again been playing the part of Chorus, at Barnstaple, in a speech which means a great deal when read between the lines, as I think it is intended to be. His remarks about the treaty of 1856 disclose that the policy of the Ministry is far more humane than Mr. Freeman or Mr. Gladstone would have the country believe. I refer more particularly to that passage wherein Sir Stafford said that the spirit of the Treaty of 1856 and not its letter ought to be regarded, adding, "let us see whether in the light of events which have happened since, further precautions and further guarantees are not necessary in order to secure the amplest fulfilment of those promises which Turkey made, and which we believe it is still possible for Turkey to keep." If this be the policy of the Government, it is a perfect answer to all the outcry that has been raised during the past four months. It may not be a perfect reply to those who demand an Anglo-Russian alliance, but as I have just pointed out the Russian bait does not take well, and the exposures of Russian policy in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily Telegraph*, in some of the leading Liberal provincial papers, and such excellent pamphlets as those of Mr. A. Austin, have produced a very sobering effect amongst the pro-Russian section of the community. The public are at length beginning to understand that a man can be anti-Russian without being pro-Turkish.

The Arctic medal is, I hear, to be publicly distributed by the Queen. Her Majesty has taken a profound interest in the whole arrangements, and though there is a little soreness on the part of the public about the outbreak of scurvy, the Queen is not influenced in her disposition to acknowledge the heroism of the crews. She has already approved the design of the medal, and in a few days the dies will have been cut by the engravers.

The publication of Dr. W. H. Russell's book on the Prince of Wales's visit to India has been delayed till January.

The India Office is said to be the dullest building in all London. Now that Lord Salisbury is in the East everything is at a standstill, and the place is very like a mill working half time.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

OUR *Overland Summary* on Monday next will contain all the letters from our special correspondents that have been published during this week; these letters and special telegrams form a very full, complete and interesting account of all that was to be seen in the Imperial Camp or that took place there, and they form the only history of the Imperial Assemblage worthy of the name that has as yet been published in India. We have in the length and interest of our special telegrams, and the excellent letters from our special correspondents, greatly distanced all our contemporaries, nor can any one of them come up with us now. We shall be happy to register orders for our *Overland Summary* of Monday next; if six annas, the price of one copy including postage to England, be sent us, with the address in England clearly written, we will despatch it by the outgoing mail steamer; the price of one copy including postage in India is four annas.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE first day's sports came off at Colaba on Wednesday, the 3rd instant. There were nine events in all, of which two were thrown open to the Garrison. The 66th Regiment being thus included, gladly availed themselves of the chance, and made good use of their opportunities, as will be seen below.

The afternoon was pleasant, with a nice breeze blowing. The sports began at 4 p.m. sharp, and the programme allotted for the day was ended about 5-15 p.m.

The following is the list of the sports with the names of the winners and the amount of the prizes.

1ST.—PUTTING THE SHOT. OPEN TO THE GARRISON.

Gunner Green, R.A.	1st Prize	Rs. 4
Private Dawkins, 66th Regt.	2nd "	" 2
Drummer Hanney, 66th Regt.	3rd "	" 1

The shot was a heavy one, 18 lbs. in weight, and was put to a distance of 37 feet. There were those who were uncharitable enough to say that the winner acquired his dexterity from his frequent intercourse with shot as of instruments punishment at shot drill, and that the shot used on this occasion was an old friend, which he went and chose for himself from the Garrison cells. The winner of the third prize deserved great credit, he being a small light man compared with his strapping big competitors.

2ND.—200 YARDS FLAT RACE.

Sergt. Randall, R.A.	1st Prize	Rs. 3 0
Trumpter Burns, R.A.	2nd "	" 1 8

In this, as in most of the other sports, the competition was slack, the men being too well acquainted with each other's powers.

3RD.—LONG JUMP, RUNNING.

Bombardier Hayfield, R.A.	1st Prize	Rs. 2
Sergt. Randall, R.A.	2nd "	" 1

Gunner Ellett jumped well, but was disqualified as he failed to jump from the mark assigned.

We were here shown a new way of getting over the ground by a man who, dressed as an Irishman, had been causing great amusement before, aided by a younger ruffian in the same disguise. The gentleman in question threw a beautiful somersault, and gently supporting himself on his tall that, managed to land his heels in front of the other competitors, but he, too, was disqualified as his could hardly be described as a jump.

4TH.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE. OPEN TO THE GARRISON.

Lance Corpl Robinson 66th Regt	1st Prize	Rs. 5
Drummer Hanney, do.	2nd "	" 2

Robinson had the best of this easily.

5TH.—150 YARDS FLAT RACE. OLD SOLDIERS OF 15 YEARS' SERVICE AND UPWARDS.

Gunner Ellett, R. A.	1st Prize	Rs. 3 0
Gunner Anns, R. A.	2nd "	" 1 8

Ellett, who seemed to carry his 21 years' service very lightly, won easily.

6TH.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE, 10 FLIGHTS.

Serjeant Randall, R. A.	1st Prize	Rs. 4
Gunner Wright, R. A.	2nd "	" 2

Ellett gave Wright some trouble for the second place, and was only beaten on the post.

7TH—EGG RACE.—12 EGGS. 1 YARD APART.

Gunner Wright	Prize Rs. 2-8

Randall ran Wright very close for this. The Irishman and his boy were in for this, and the Irishman would undoubtedly have got all his eggs in the hat first, if he hadn't left one of them behind.

8TH—80 YARDS.—3-LEGGED RACE.

Sergt. Randall / Bombardier Hayfield	1st Prize,	Rs. 2
Gunner Addis / Trumpter Burns	2nd "	" 1

9TH—TUG OF WAR.—10 MEN FROM EACH BATTERY.

No. 1 Battery Prize Rs. 5.

No. 6 Battery pulled pluckily, but were over-matched.

We are requested to state that the 2nd day's Athletic Sports will be held at Colaba to-day commencing at 4 P.M.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.

There will be a full choral service this (Friday) evening, 5th January, at 8 o'clock, with Sermon by the Rev. A. G. Lewis.

1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Mattins. 5-30 P.M.—Litany. 6 P.M.—Evensong. Christmas Carols on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates all spots, freckles and contageous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all bazaars and stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER and Company, Limited Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

PROGRAMME OF THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, JAN. 4TH

The following is the Viceregal programme from Friday:—Before departing from Delhi the Viceroy will take leave of the Governors and Lieutenant Governors at sundown. An Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired from the battery placed on the Ridge near the Flagstaff Tower to announce the close of the Imperial Assemblage. The Viceroy's special train will leave for Umballa at 11 o'clock at night. On Saturday morning the Viceroy will arrive at the Ragpoora station and drive to Puttiala to install the Maharaja, and will return to Umballa the same evening and stay there on Sunday. On Monday Lord Lytton will reach Allygurh, where he will lay the foundation stone of the Mahomedan College and leave again for Agra the same day; he will stay two days at Agra and reach Benares on Wednesday; stay one day at Benares and then proceed straight to Calcutta, where he will arrive on Saturday, the 13th instant.

FAREWELL RECEPTIONS OF THE CHIEFS BY THE VICEROY.

9-15 A.M.

To-day the Viceroy received personal farewell visits from all the Native Chiefs and Deputations. The receptions were held in the large durbar tent, but most of the ordinary durbar ceremonies were dispensed with. Lord Lytton rose and walked to the door to receive the principal Chiefs and remained seated on the throne to receive the minor ones. He shook hands cordially with each and enquired after his health, and concluded by presenting him with a sword, a photograph of himself, the Viceroy mounted in a handsome gold frame, and one or two volumes of Owen Meredith's poems and fables accompanying each presentation, with a short speech as follows:—"I wish to ask your acceptance as a parting gift from myself of this sword and my picture, which I hope will serve sometimes to remind you of a friend who does not wish to be forgotten." The swords were of various make according to the rank of the recipient, some being encased in gold scabbards and some in velvet, and all having beautiful carved ivory handles. The Chiefs received were Scindia, Holkar, the Begum of Bhopal and 19 other Central India Chiefs; Oodeypore, Jodhpore, Ulwar and seven other Rajpootana Chiefs; Jeypore being prevented from attending in consequence of illness. The Rajas of Tehri and Kooch Behar, the Envoy from Kashgar, the Nizam, the Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Cashmere, and fourteen other Punjab Chiefs; the six Bombay Chiefs, Khyrpore, Joonaghur, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Rajpipla, and Morvie; the Khan of Khelat, the Ambassador from Nepaul, and the five Central Provinces Chiefs. All their Highnesses generally in reply to His Lordship expressed themselves greatly pleased with their visit to the Assemblage, and extremely gratified by the honours conferred upon them. The noblemen of different States, who attended with their Princes, were presented with silver commemorative medals. To Sir Salar Jung, who accompanied the Nizam, Lord Lytton said he presented him with the silver medal as a token of the currency of India shortly to be exchanged for a gold one, explaining at the same time that the gold medals had been all given away already and he had written to the Queen for a fresh supply. The little Gaekwar spoke some English and asked in that language after his Lordship's health and also thanked him for the presents, but was unequal to a speech of any length and so Sir Madava Rao, who accompanied him, thanked the Viceroy on behalf of the young Chief for kindnesses experienced during their visit to Delhi on this memorable occasion which he would remember all his life. Sir Madava Rao petitioned his Lordship to remember the Baroda State and keep its interest in view, and when Lord Lytton expressed great interest in the State, Sir Madava Rao invited him on behalf of the Gaekwar to visit it. His Excellency enquired kindly after the Maharanee Jumnabai and His Highness's charming sister Tarabai. Lord Lytton requested the Maharaja of Mysore, who not only speaks English but writes it, to write to him (the Viceroy) personally from time to time on questions regarding his State, or on any subject in which he was interested, and His Highness gladly enrolled his Lordship in the list of his correspondents. During his visit to the Maharaja of Cashmere some little time was occupied in buckling on his Highness's sword, and Lord Lytton remarked that he was not practised in girding on the swords of General officers, at which compliment the Maharaja seemed to be greatly pleased. He said in answer to his Lordship's enquiry how he liked the camp life, that he had been as comfortable as in his own home, and he expressed himself deeply indebted to Lord Lytton and the Queen for the honours conferred on him and his family. His Lordship presented the Maharaja's two sons with silver medals, and the younger one who acted as His Excellency's page on the occasion of the Proclamation ceremony with a gold watch and a gilt cage containing four mechanical birds which can be made to whistle beautifully.

The Khan of Khelat, through Major Sandeman, expressed himself greatly pleased with his visit, and assured his Lordship that the sword presented to him should never be drawn against any except the enemies of the British Government, and that so long as life remained in his body he would not forget the kindness he had received. Lord Lytton asked for a pinch of the Khan's snuff which, he said, he liked very much, although it made him sneeze very much, and he also promised to obtain a similar commodity for him from Ireland. His Highness seemed greatly struck with his Lordship's portrait, and promised, though he did not possess one of himself at present, he would have one taken and send it to his Excellency. If the rough Chief does not wash himself and comb or cut his hair first, it will be a curiosity. In answer to a question from the Viceroy as to whether the Khan had heard from Khelat since he left, Major Sandeman said one telegram had been received stating that everything was well, and the country perfectly quiet. In reply to another enquiry the Khan said he had not mounted his elephant yet, having never ridden on so large an animal before; but he intended to do so when he returned to his own country, and would send Lord Lytton tidings of how the beast behaved. One of the Chiefs received was the old Raja of Jheend who was present and assisted the British in person at the siege of Delhi in 1857.

Holkar has given eight thousand rupee, and the Begum of Bhopal five thousand rupees towards the alleviation of the sufferers by famine in the Madras presidency; and a number of Chiefs are devoting large sums of money—in some cases lacs of rupees—to carrying out public works in their own districts in commemoration of the Imperial Assemblage and the Proclamation.

This afternoon a meeting was held of the Council of Mayo College, Rajpootana, over which Lord Lytton presided, and at which all the Rajpootana Chiefs attended. Several bore testimony to the great usefulness of the institution.

PRIZES IN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

7-30 P.M.

Lady Lytton distributed the prizes to-day to the successful competitors in the athletic sports and rifle matches.

FIREWORKS IN THE CITY OF DELHI.

11-20 P.M.

The fireworks in the city to-night were a poor affair; a great multitude was out. The Jumma Musjid and Chandnee Chowk were illuminated.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Queen has telegraphed that she held a banquet on the first of January to celebrate the Proclamation of the Empire, and that the only ornaments she wore were the Star of India and jewels presented to her by Native Chiefs.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDH TO THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

5TH JAN., 0-55 A.M.

The annexation of Oudh to the North-West Provinces is announced.

THE BENGAL AND PUNJAB GOVERNMENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden goes down to take over the Government of Bengal immediately. Mr. Egerton probably gets the Punjab without the Frontier.

COLLISION IN MADRAS ROADS.

MADRAS, 4TH JAN.

The steamer Alabama from Calcutta, coming into the roads at noon to-day, collided with the steamer Suez, swinging to the tide. The latter was considerably damaged; the water is filling her fast, although extra pumps are working. It is feared she will sink to-night. It is impossible, on account of the surf, to beach her.

The steward of the steamer Duke of Buccleuch hung himself in his cabin to-day. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS AT DELHI.

DELHI, 4TH JAN.

A display of fireworks took place this evening opposite the Fort at 6-30 P. M., lasting two hours. The Viceroy and party were assigned places on the Jumma Musjid. The Khan of Khelat and some other Chiefs were also present. The Jumma Musjid was effectively lighted up and presented a most imposing appearance. The display was very grand, comprising illuminated pictures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, besides an Oriental scene. The Chiefs and people appeared to be highly pleased and cheered repeatedly. The Musjid and approaches were densely crowded with spectators. The Chandnee Chowk was brilliantly illuminated all through, also the institute and principal public buildings. The triumphal arch near the Fort and the railway stations were also lighted up, standing out in relief in the comparatively dark neighbourhood.

LONDON, 3RD JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 7 16d.

In the Manchester Market holders are asking higher prices.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 94⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 105⅛.
Bar Silver......................... 57.
Arrival—Magdala.
Departure—Berwick.

IT is stated that Captain Richard F. Burton is about to publish "Sind Revisited," the result of his recent journey into Western India.

GENERAL WILLIAM PRESCOTT, of Her Majesty's Madras Army, died at Genoa on the 2nd inst. at the age of seventy-six. General Prescott entered the Indian service in June, 1817, and served in Ceylon in 1818-19, against the Bheels, and Shaik-Dullah in 1819 20, and in the first Chinese war up to the conclusion of the peace at Nankin.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 8th December, says:—"Captain Burnaby, well known for his ride to Khiva, leaves us to-day on his nine weeks' ride to Kars. He has just crossed the Bhosphorus over to Scutari with his caravan of two men and five horses, followed by the good wishes of many friends here."

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered at Constantinople to carry off the ex-Sultan Murad V. and take him to Odessa. Four persons implicated in it have been arrested. Two of them are Turks, the third is a Pole, and the fourth a Greek, formerly assistant dragoman at the British Embassy. Two Montenegrins who had formed a plot to assassinate Midhat Pasha have been arrested at that Minister's residence.

GREAT floods are reported from Spain and Portugal. Half the city of Sevile is stated to have been under water. The Tagus and Mondego have overflowed their banks, and damage has been caused in some agricultural districts. The railway line between Badajoz and Cindad Real is partially destroyed, and telegraphic communication with Spain is interrupted. There has also been some loss of life.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sent the following item of news from Calcutta on Dec. 10th:—"It is stated that the Government has forwarded to the Secretary of State a reply to the statement of the Allahabad High Court on Mr. Fuller's case, in which the Government denies the validity of the arguments brought forward by the Court, and claims the right of suspending the High Court Judges on its own motion."

AT an inquest held by the Coroner for Madras on Monday last, at the Madras General Hospital, respecting the death of a native man named Ungapen, who had died from injuries received at the late accident on the Madras Railway, evidence was taken of several witnesses, when the jury in their verdict found that deceased died from "fracture of the base of the skull caused by a railway accident near Amboor station on the morning of the 25th December 1876."

THE death is announced of Major Doveton Downes Greentree, late 64th Regiment, Assistant-Director of Military Education. Major Greentree entered the army in May, 1845, and served with the 64th Regiment in the Persian war of 1857. He lost his leg at the action at Kooshab on the 8th of February in that year. He was placed on half pay on January 8, 1858, and was shortly afterwards appointed Secretary to the Director-General of Military Education. Major Greentree was forty-nine years of age.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing from Cairo on the 2nd inst., says:—"Respecting the late engagements in Abyssinia, it is currently believed here that the worst reports yet published are not exaggerated, and the fact of all official news being denied the people and no contradiction given to what has been reported encourages this impression. Actual war is, however, for the present at an end, as I am informed from a reliable source that not a shot has been fired since March last. At the same time—and I am in a position to state this positively—all attempts made by the King of Abyssinia to negotiate with the Khedive for a peaceful and amicable agreement have failed."

THE Himalaya, troopship, Captain Edward White, sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday, Dec. 12, for China and the East Indies, with the following troops:—For Malta, the 20th Company Royal Engineers, consisting of Captain White, Lieutenant Noel, and 76 men; Deputy-Commissary Taylor, and details. For Ceylon, headquarters of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of Captain and Adjutant Freeman, Captain Brown, Surgeon-Major Murphy, and Quartermaster Simons, and one man; the 5th and 6th batteries of the same, consisting of Majors Tyler and Hitchins, Captain Gordon, and Lieutenants Siddons and Murray, and 196 men and details. For the Straits Settlements, the 7th battery of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of Major Edan and Lieutenants Lyall and Fell, and 99 men; Surgeon-Major Grant; and details. For Hongkong.—The 2nd battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of Major Rooke, Captain Curtis, and Lieutenant Saunders, and 98 men; details, including a draught of the 28th Regiment from Aldershot, consisting of Captain Connor, Lieutenants Lloyd and Llyttelton, and 114 men; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, R. E., Deputy-Commissary M'Farlane, Assistant Paymaster Ridgway, Lieutenant Thompson, A. H. C., and Surgeon Pollock. The Himalaya was to call at Plymouth, where she would embark relief crews for the Midge, Growler, Swinger, and Hornet, and will then proceed to Queenstown for the purpose of taking on board a detachment of the 57th Regiment, consisting of Lieutenant Lyde and 71 men, and Lieutenant Griffin, of the 9th Foot, for Ceylon.

THE *Cologne Gazette* would be glad to believe the reports circulated, affirming Russia to be displaying a more conciliatory disposition, but to its mind the question whether Russia really desires peace or war can be determined by but one simple test. If Russia withdraws her demand to occupy Bulgaria, then her desire is for peace, if not, she is plainly bent upon war. Nobody can question the justice of the position taken up by the Porte in frankly declaring that occupation must mean war. Nobody but a coward or a traitor could advise her otherwise. The friendly powers will do well to urge upon the Porte concessions in all other things. The Porte may give a written pledge for the execution of reforms, or submit to the surveillance of an international commission, but it cannot with honour submit to foreign invasion. None of the Sultan's Ministers are cowards or traitors enough to advise him in that sense, nor will friendly powers counsel submission to such a course. Only, the *Gazette* begs to remind them, that their advice or persuasion alone is not enough. "We must knock down the first man that breaks the peace of Europe," said the late Lord Derby. It was plain language, but good sense. If there is to be order in Europe, not even the most powerful State must be allowed to break the peace without just cause with impunity. Alluding to Safvet Pasha's latest circular the *Cologne Gazette* says, that had the Pasha chosen to reply to the Russian accusation in the same language used by Prince Gortschakoff, he need have pointed out that Turkish misgovernment is due mainly, if not solely, to Russian money, Russian agitation, Russian arms, and, in general, to Russian support. Russia, having instigated the troubles of which she complains, cannot come forward as an accuser. What is to be thought of a minister who, in the same document, charges Turkey with being "incapable of reform" and yet demands reform? If Turkey is to reform her Government, the *Gazette* maintains that the first condition to be granted to her, is that her authority within her own limits be not impaired, otherwise the very arm with which she is required to work is bound and rendered powerless.

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THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

THE PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA AS EMPRESS OF INDIA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, 1st January.

Ave Imperatrix ! The great event which has filled the mind of every person in India for the last six months has at last transpired. Those who saw to-day Her Majesty Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, have seen the most gorgeous spectacle it has ever been their lot to behold. A more splendid ceremony has never taken place in this land of wonders ; and I cannot conceive that any such has ever before taken place in the history of the world. Tradition, born in some unknown age, has hinted at strange visions of splendour connected with the ancient Hindoo monarchies ; history, scarcely more authentic than the imagination of the creators of fiction, has associated gorgeous state ceremonials with the great Mahomedan conquerors who came forth from their Central Asian fastnesses, like the descent of the barbarians upon effete Rome, and, full of the strength born of their rude and hardy life, overthrew the national monarchies of India. I can well imagine that when the great Court of India was held in Canouge—regarding which Marshman says that the descriptions given of the magnificence of the city and the splendours of the Court, both by Hindoo and Mahomedan writers, stagger belief, the army consisting of 80,000 men in armour, 30,000 horsemen, and 500,000 infantry—there were scenes enacted of considerable vitality and brilliance. It is possible to believe that at a later date, when Prithee Raj, the King of Delhi, rallied 150 chiefs and their armies round his standard at Delhi to oppose the inroad of Mahomed Ghory, the occasion was worthy of the praises of the court poets and historians. When Timoor the Tartar waded through blood to the throne of Delhi, and caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor ; when Baber, Humayoon, Akbar, Jehanghier, Shah Jehan, and Aurangzebe raised the Mogul Empire to the height of its magnificence, on all these occasions Delhi may have presented to the gaze of the world splendid groups of colour and martial life. But, nevertheless I think it impossible that India, under whatever native monarchy she may have shone, could ever have been adorned with a scene so magnificent as the one which this morning has added the crowning lustre to the innumerable glories of Delhi. The reason is apparent. As for tradition, it is the mist of time, through which the deeds of antiquity loom indistinctly and in exaggerated proportions, just as at dawn to-day the meanest building in Delhi, as it appeared faintly above the hoary battlements, looked as imposing as the great Fort which encloses the noble palaces of the Mogul Emperors, or even as the celebrated Jumma Musjid. Tradition, therefore, as a certain guide about the splendid pageants of the dim past, may be set aside. When we come to history which is accepted as more or less authentic, we may imagine what the great State ceremonials of the former monarchs and Emperors of the country were by a consideration of the kind of splendour which is now accepted by the Princes and Chiefs as constituting the elements of grandeur. India is probably the most conservative country in the world, and it may therefore be concluded that the pageant, pure and simple, of a great native ruler of the present is much the same as a similar spectacle would be hundreds of years ago. There would be elephants with gorgeous housings of velvet, silk, and gold ; there would be led horses prancing under saddlecloths of gold and silver tissue embroidered with gems ; Chiefs sitting aloft in golden howdas with attendants waving chowries above their heads and causing innumerable lights and shadows to play among the diamonds and emeralds of their headdresses ; housands of cavalry with pennants and flashing lances ; and hundreds of thousands of infantry with a multitude of strange arms. But, amid all this finery, there would be a vast amount of tawdriness ; and just as to-day the army of a native chief excites the ridicule of western ideas of military perfection by its agglomeration of badly-dressed men wretched horses, indifferent training, and profusion of worthless and tasteless tinsel, so we may be sure that the same defects existed long ago ; indeed, it may be assumed with tolerable accuracy that they existed in greatly exaggerated forms, for the great chiefs had not before them the example of a splendid British army, nor the benefit of an education to enable them to distinguish between real splendour and absurd incongruity. The most that can be said of a genuine native procession is that it possesses barbaric grandeur, and more cannot reasonably be said of the great Mogul ceremonials upon which certain European travellers have dilated with genuine feelings of wonderment. The ceremony performed this forenoon by Her Majesty's representative had not these faults. It was a successful combination of advanced western taste with oriental magnificence. It was devoid of incongruities. It was one blaze of splendour and colour. English troopers, superbly mounted and excellently trained ; English infantry and artillery as smart as pipeclay and discipline could make them ; the completeness, beauty, and impressiveness of an English Court ceremonial —these, forming the adjuncts and the allies of the splendour brought to bear upon the scene by the loyalty and wealth of Princes and Chiefs drawn from every part of India, and even from the uncouth mountainous regions of Beloochistan, the inhospitable regions of Central Asia, the wilds of Nepaul, and the rising territories of Siam, gave the proclamation of the Imperial edict that grandeur and beauty which entitles it to be regarded as the most successful ceremony that has ever taken place in India and inferior to no other known in the authentic records of mankind. No nation but England could have produced such a spectacle, for no other nation possesses a dependency wherein is combined so much of the strange and picturesque as India. When I say that no living man has ever seen a ceremony so grand, it is not after all saying a very great deal, for the world has become accustomed to associate exceptional magnificence only with Solomon and other prominent figures in the shadowy past. But one could go further, I think, without overstepping the bounds of probability. He might say that the solemn minars of the Jumma Musjid, which now look down upon a wonderful panorama of flat-roofed houses, gardens, mosques, palaces, and variegated masses of human beings parading in the innumerable streets beneath, have never, in all the vicissitudes relentless time has performed in the capital of the Moguls, beheld a scene so fair as that which accompanied Lord Lytton's proclamation of Victoria as Empress : not even the majestic Kootub, which now stands like a giant of giants among some of the fairest ruins in the world, which sees around it scattered for many a league the relics of many an imperial city of by-gone times, and around whose head more than six cycles of years have rolled since it was reared in honour of the victorious General of Mahomed the despoiler of the glories of Ghuznee, has ever looked forth upon a more splendid symbol of the strength and prosperity of a mighty Empire. Ave Imperatrix ! let us cry once more ! The forecasts are good. No haruspex could have discovered a better omen of the successful career of an Empire than Lord Lytton did when he found himself the centre figure of this day's glorious ceremonial on the plains of Delhi. The grandeur of the affair made one wonder how many years the new Empire will stand—how long, like other great Empires of the world, it will last before it fades away and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wrack behind." Those, however, who indulged in such reflections in the face of the pomp before them could easily console themselves with the wholesome advice that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Now that the great event has come and gone, the native mind ought to rest a while from the suspicions it has entertained regarding the motives of the Proclamation. For several months past the natives have suspected that something sinister would happen on the 1st of January, and I am not sure that even now they are satisfied all is over. They have seen a pageant of unparalleled splendour ; they now know that the Assemblage has brought with it nothing but showers of honours for their Chiefs ; yet I should not wonder if after all they did not suspect—shrewd fellows that they are—that there is more in the event than meets the eye. In the course of a wander through the streets of Delhi a night or two ago, I came upon an opium shop and entered. Men were lying around the small fires at which they lit their opium pipes, and those who had not smoked themselves into a state of insensibility alike to the bitter cold and everything that was going on, were discussing in a dreamy way the politics of the hour. One speaker, as he roused himself on his elbow, arranged his little bit of opium in the hole in his pipe, and holding his beloved companion over the flame, said there was no doubt that the *tamasha* meant that all the Rajas were to be made to give up their territories to the Sirkar and enlist as common soldiers in the British Army in order to help England to beat the Russians. Those who heard the oracle gave a sleepy assent, and he himself lay back and lapsed into the vacant stare which is characteristic of opium-smokers. Another speaker said he believed the Prince of Wales would be suddenly produced before all the Rajas, and that he was to be made King in the old throne-room in Delhi Fort. This oracle had also his share of believers. A European gentleman who was standing near, and who like myself had determined to enjoy the humour of the thing, entered into a conversation with a group of opium-eaters. They anxiously questioned him about the forthcoming ceremony, and their interrogations wore an amusing appearance of ignorance and childishness. He tried to explain to them how the great man called the Herald would probably ride into the arena, proclaim the Queen as Empress, throw down his glove, and challenge any one present to pick it up. This proceeding they could not understand. "But, Sahib," said one, "supposing Scindia were to pick up the glove, what would happen ? Would there be no Empress at all then ?" All the other opium-smokers laid down their pipes for a moment, and listened anxiously for a reply to the momentous question. "Scindia would have to fight the great Sahib," said the gentleman, "and the Ranee would be made Empress after all." Then one smoker inquired listlessly how Scindia and the great Herald Sahib would fight ? would it be with pistols or with swords ? The answer was swords, whereupon the politician lay back, took one more puff at his pipe, and murmured—"That would not be fair. The Sahib is clever with the sword, but Maharaja Scindia is a very good shot with a pistol. The fight ought to be with pistols"—an opinion in which many of the smoker's comrades showed their acquiescence by drowsy nods. Conversations similar to these must have been frequent in all the bazaars of India. The other day I was standing with a group of journalists near the mess tent in the Press Camp, when there suddenly appeared before us a very remarkable figure. He was a tall, swart Affghan. He wore a small skull cap, and his dirty matted black hair reached far below his shoulders. He had no shoes. His long cloak was ragged, and made of some brown coarse hairstuff, and so carelessly arranged that a very gaunt portion of his chest was visible. Stretched on his arm was a white Persian cat with one eye blue and the other yellow. Sauntering up to us, he asked us carelessly if we would like to buy a cat. We replied that our tastes did not lie in that direction, and he stalked off from us without another word, showing us the back of his cloak, which was made like a sack, and which, judging from the activity it displayed inside, evidently contained more cats. He had not gone further than a few yards before he stopped abruptly and sauntered up to us again. "Where do you people (*toom logue*) come from," he said in a free and easy way, unheedful of the squalling of his cat, "and what do you all want here ?" Amused at the questions, we told him where we had come from, and that our mission was only to see what was going on. "Are you sure of that ?" he said suspiciously : "are you *Sahib logue* not really here to go and take Cabul from Shere Ali ?" We assured him that such was certainly not the intention of the people in the Camp, and he turned on his bare heel without another word, and stalked off on his errand of selling cats, evidently reassured of the comparative innocence of the Imperial Assemblage. I mention these little incidents merely to show you that throughout the country there has been amongst the uneducated classes a great amount of wonder, suspicion, and distrust regarding the motives of the English Government in determining to make the Imperial Proclamation. I hope that by this time their minds are relieved of all anxiety. Speaking, at all events, of the humbler politicians of Delhi, I think I may say that they are reassured, for when the ceremony was all over to-day, and thousands of them were streaming back over the plain towards the City, they were chatting not mysteriously and confidentially, but happily and unreservedly, just as if an immense load had been taken off their minds.

From sunrise the Camp was alive with noises of various descriptions. Trumpets were sounding, bands were trying their airs, and messengers were scurrying along the dusty roads, huddled in their blankets, trying to deliver all-important messages to all-important personages in the approaching ceremony. Natives were trooping out of the gates of Delhi and wandering in one direction—that of the dais, which still was hidden in the mist. Elephants, camels, horses, filled the roads. The wonder was where all this jumbled crowd of life had come from, and where it would all melt away to when it had performed its share in the glories of the day. Although the ceremony was not to be performed till noon, I started at ten o'clock, determined to observe the motley crowd. I drove past the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, where Aides de Camp were riding about with dispatches, and ladies and officers preparing to mount the steeds which were standing saddled at their tent doors ; turned down to the left of the Viceroy's Camp, which was astir with red-coated servants ; and came on to the quiet little graveyard, where a few mornings ago poor Captain Clayton, the only victim of the Assemblage, was buried. Two or three red-coated English soldiers were standing at the gate-way, pointing out the spot where the young officer was lying, and discussing the circumstances of his death. The scene was a contrast to the scurry and bustle around, in which a week ago no one who had seen the gallant young Lancer officer full of life and strength would have doubted he would be a prominent object. The road from this point lay through a broad plain stretching far away to the north of the Viceregal Camp. I passed over the canal, where numbers of men were filling their hide-bags with water, and running off to scatter the liquid over the dusty thoroughfare. On the left were the camps of the 11th and 12th Madras Regiments, where sepoys were bustling to and fro. Further on, still to the left, lay the Duke of Buckingham's camp, where elephants, laden with gilt and silver howdahs, were standing ready to proceed, and bands were playing quick marches as if to put the Duke and all his followers in good humour. Now a plain was emerged upon—a great yellow stretch of country, with patches of cultivation here and there, and bounded, away as far as the eye could reach, by groves of trees. Here were to be seen immense troops of pedestrians and equestrians, all making towards the same goal in the distance. Not infrequently the form of an elephant heaving his immense back above the crowd ornamented the landscape. The road quickly became packed with vehicles of every description, which moved slowly along the centre, while horse-soldiers, foot soldiers, and retainers of various kinds, belonging to Native Chiefs, hurried along the sides where they could find room to do so without danger of falling into the ditch. The vehicles comprised stylish turn-outs drawn by pairs or fours, large dogcarts with very small horses, boxes on wheels no one of which corresponded in size with another, waggonettes drawn by pairs of slouching camels, landaus with their leather hoods mouldering into dust, small gigs with gigantic and peculiar horses, such for instance as the hairy animals from Cabul and Central Asia, Irish jaunting-cars belonging to generations long gone by and furbished for the occasions native carts drawn by bullocks with jingling bells attached to their necks, dogcarts both small and great, buggies, gigs, and other modes of locomotion for which I am not aware that any specific name exists. Looking across country to the right, I could see another road as densely crowded as the one I was now traversing. Sounds of music came from every direction, but the well-trained bands of the troops in camp could easily be distinguished from the noise produced by joyous attendants of Native Chiefs. The study of the people who were passing along the roadside was amusing enough to make one forget even the tumult and the dust. Here were a few of the escort of the Governor of Madras—natives well mounted, clad in light blue, and with red hats trimmed with silver cords, the said hats looking not unlike, except in their texture, the black "pots" with the ball on the top which used to adorn the heads of John Company's sepoys. Standing in a group on the plain were sturdy red-coated specimens of British Infantry, and near them a group of tall Bengal sepoys in red coats, blue knickerbockers, and "spats" as white and smart-looking as those of a Highland regiment. Here, endeavouring to pick her way across the fields and in and out among the camels and an occasional elephant, is an English equestrienne on a very fat little cob. Not far off is an English General cantering along on his charger in all the pride of gilt spurs and a cocked hat with red and white feathers. Officers of various ranks are hurrying after him. Here close to our carriage are the troops of the Raja of Ulwar shuffling along through the dust. Four Hindoos are carrying on their shoulders the banner which was presented to their Chief by Her Majesty, and are as careful of it as they well can be. Following them come horses with their heads tied down close to their chests in order that they may arch their necks and look pretty, while their backs are covered with green velvet saddles embroidered with gold thread, and silver bangles are tied above their knees, so that as they prance they may, like the old lady of English nursery fame, have music wherever they go. Here go past at a shuffle a number of natives with small red caps, faded red jackets, blue trousers, and stockingless feet encased in boots of different sizes, much too large for them, and innocent of blacking since the day when they left the shoe-maker's last. On their shoulders they bear short bell-mouthed guns that would be invaluable in an antiquarian museum. Then come native cavalry with their bamboo lances stuck into rings in the side of their stirrups—all mounted on countrybred screws, and all dressed in faded uniforms of divers colours. Here comes a native band in which every musician is playing his own tune independent of his neighbour, the big trumpeter and the big drummer having the best of the struggle, except when the little red-coated piccolo player stops for a minute to take breath and then blows an eldritch screech that would have frightened all the witches in the auld Kirk of Alloway. Each man looks round about him to see who is coming and going, and the equanimity produced by the combined efforts of the band is such that when one player with his head turned stumbles on to his comrade in front, and the comrade falls on somebody else, no harm is done, and everybody plays just as merrily as if nothing whatever had occurred. And now comes a thinly-clad native upon a horse with a pair of kettledrums slung in front of him. He makes no attempt to control the movements of his steed, his hands being too full for reins with a pair of wooden rulers which act as drumsticks. Now and again when the humour seizes him he gives one drum a thump, and just to make things even he gives the other one a thump too. As he jogs along, as melancholy as Hudibras on his nag, a merry Briton tells him to play up—"bajou !"—and he gravely proceeds to do so, thumping his drums with might and main, while his shambling steed never lifts its head for a moment to see what the row is all about. Here comes a big drummer with bare legs, who, however, is too proud to carry it himself and leaves it to be borne aloft by a little ragged Hindoo boy trotting behind. And here—wonder of wonders ! —actually comes a pinched-looking Hindoo with a pair of bagpipes under his arm. The next group that attracts attention is a company of half-a dozen men, each bearing gigantic fans made of different coloured silks and embroidered with gold or silver tinsel. Then come the Maharaja of Jodhpore's troopers, all tolerably well mounted, with their whiskers brushed the wrong way as becomes Rajpoots with a traditionary reputation for ferocity. Some have leather shields studded with brass nails on their backs, and the majority carry either bamboo lances or long ancient-looking swords. Then swing past some troops belonging to the Thakore of Bhownuggur—good-looking men with a pretty head-dress of pale-blue twisted ropes edged with silver. About three-quarters of the way to the dais, the road gradually ascends, and has steep mud banks. Here there is a mud village, which looks at a distance like an old fortification. Women are standing at the holes which serve as doors, with their tiny black mites of children in their arms ; men with folds of dirty white clothing drawn tightly round them —for the air is still chilly—are sitting in groups on the banks—all staring with blank wonderment at the curious crowd as it sweeps along. Even the mischievous brown imp of the village, who has scarcely a rag to cover him, stops for a moment from throwing stones at the hens that have fled to the roof of the nearest hovel, and imitates his elders as he opens his great dark eyes on the scenes that are passing around him. One or two of the old men of the mud hovels are squatting on the ground, taking an alternate pull at their hookah, but saying never a word, and staring full in front of them. Now we go down the hill, and the first good sight of the dais is obtained, while all around the scene is one of an indescribable description. The gilt dome of the dais shines in the light of the morning sun like a tongue of flame ; and surging round this central object are boisterous waves of human and animal life ; on the plain to the left, as far as the eye can reach, there are groups of men, horsemen, and elephants moving slowly down upon the point of attraction. To the right there are hosts of native soldiers carrying among them tall gold umbrellas, and umbrellas of blue, and green, and yellow silk ; thousands of natives dressed in nearly every imaginable hue and style, from the Parsee of Bombay, with his speckled hat, to the Bengalee Baboo with a long coat, close-cropped hair, and no hat at all ; hundreds of elephants in gold and scarlet housings, and gold and silver howdahs, some shaped like wheelless chariots, others like mimic thrones ; troops of native cavalry, their strange uniforms adding to the diversity of the panorama ; and camels innumerable—at least by me. Nearer the dais, the picture becomes more perfect. Now we seem to have left all the tawdry elements of a native holiday behind us. European art becomes conspicuous, and Oriental extravagance is subdued by the presence of that art into a harmony that pleases ordinary ideas of æsthetics. There, surrounding the dais are the amphitheatres, light and elegant structures and standing proofs of Western taste and skill ; and here, on the great plain immediately behind the portion of the amphitheatre set apart for spectators, are mustered an array of British troops numbering 14,000 men—Cavalry, Artillary, and Infantry—all splendidly equipped, and forming as fine an army as any General with reasonable ideas would wish to command. This army in itself was a picture of Western art. No badly-fitting or dirty uniforms were here to be seen ; no miserable horses standing side by side with animals of a nobler shape ; no nondescript or archæological weapons of war ; no infirm or disabled soldiers ; no slouching and no awkwardness among the soldiers. Here were strength allied to symmetry, beauty and neatness instead of tawdry tinsel. Such an excellent force was an admirable accompaniment to the taste and skill which were displayed not only in the construction of the amphitheatre and its rich appointments, but in the details of the ceremony of Proclamation ; and it is the presence of this army, combined with the Oriental splendour of the Native Princes with all its vulgarness eliminated, that has led me to say to-day's ceremony was the most perfect and splendid spectacle India has ever witnessed. The general idea I would now give your readers of the scene is this—In the centre is a large amphitheatre divided in the middle, forming one semicircle for Native Princes and their attendants, and another semi-circle for spectators and the Viceroy's guests. In the centre of the amphitheatre rises the gilded and coloured dome of the dais. Behind the spectators' semicircle is the army of British troops. Behind the other half of the amphitheatre is an array of resplendent elephants and the attendants of Native Chiefs. Immediately in front of the spectators' semicircle there is a vast courtyard full of equipages, and a large number of sight-seers, comprising Europeans and natives who had been unable to gain admittance to the amphitheatre. Here and there among the crowd rises the platform of some enterprising photographer. Drawn up by the side of the main thoroughfare leading into the court-yard are the State elephants—first, a number of consequential individuals with gold and silver canopies upon their backs, and then a number of less important beasts with a yellow crown painted in front of the brown wooden cradles they carried above them. Far beyond the central scene I have thus generally sketched, let your readers fill in thousands of natives trudging across the yellow plain from all directions, but chiefly from Delhi, which is so distant that its battlements cannot be distinctly seen, here and there an elephant or a horse, and on the outskirts of all shining white tents and groves of tamarinds looking no bigger than bushes, and they will gain a tolerable though perfectly inadequate idea of the spectacle that rose before the eye in the immediate vicinity of the amphitheatre. Let them fill in the distant noises of different and apparently innumerable bands, and the hum of voices that arose from the multitudes congregated round the dais for miles, and they will perhaps obtain a still livelier idea of the scene. The dais and the amphitheatre I shall now proceed to describe more minutely.

The amphitheatre is about three hundred yards in circumference, and is composed of two great semicircles apart from each other. The semicircle devoted to the use of the Chiefs is a splendid, though tasteful, array of colours. It may be described as a light balcony open to the back and front. The sloping roof is mainly white cloth, dotted with gilt stars, with a deep blue notched border ; and along the ridge runs a light gilded railing, with small gilt spires set apart at regular intervals. This elegant canopy is supported by a number of gilt pillars, on each of which is an Imperial Crown and a trophy of silk flags arranged upon crossed spear-heads after the manner of the old Roman standards. The sloping floor, which is raised about three feet from the ground, is guarded by a gilt railing, and covered with crimson cloth. Behind the gilt railing are ranged the chairs of the various Princes and Chiefs. These chairs are covered with pale blue silk and have an Imperial crown wrought into their backs in gold. Behind these chairs are many others set apart for the followers and officers of Chiefs. The semicircle occupied by spectators cannot bear comparison with its opposite neighbour for richness or elegance. The roof is formed of orange yellow canvas, the pillars are lightly gilded, and between each pair of pillars float flags of different nationalities. The seats are covered with blue cloth. Round the amphitheatre runs a neatly gravelled pathway, inside of which is a sward, the fresh emerald turf of which contrasts vividly with the arid appearance of the surrounding country, and adds a charm even to the mass of colour by which it is here enclosed. In the centre of this sward stands the dais. Opinions differ as to the perfect elegance of this structure ; some critics asserting that it is a brilliant copy of a Chinese pagoda, and others that it is like the gaudy top of some gigantic wedding cake. I myself do not think it is perfect. It was the most native-looking part of the whole ceremony, and the finery with which its sugarloaf top was adorned was not in keeping with the elegance of the amphitheatre. The dais is a hexagon, and is probably about 60 feet in height from base to pinnacle. The lower part of it is unexceptionably elegant; it is only the sharply sloping roof which can be found fault with. At each angle there is a gilded pillar, and the pillars are connected at the top by a fringe of heavy vallance, on which are painted in brilliant colours shields containing the heraldic emblems of the United Kingdom. Above this fringe there is a railing of iron, in the admirable casting of which the rose, thistle, shamrock, and lotus are represented intertwined, all the flowers being brought out in white relief against a dark ground. Above this there is a light fringe of gilded railing, from behind which the roof commences to spring. This roof for a considerable distance upwards is composed of perpendicular strips of red, white, and blue cloth. Next comes a peak which looks like a bundle of straw tightly bound up in gilt paper—the most imperfect thing in the structure—and springing from this a representation of an Imperial crown resting on a tasselled cushion. Both crown and cushion look rather theatrical and are more like bronze than gold. The basement portion consists of six stone faces, into two of which are let an entrance to and exit from the throne. The platform is guarded by a gilt railing admirably worked, in the middle of the design of which are an Imperial crown and the letters "V. I." in gold. Let into the face of the stonework are lovely bronzed iron castings, in which the same design and letters appear with conspicuous boldness. The gilt railings of the staircase are of another charming design, the delicate floral tracery being interspersed with the talismanic crown and letters "V. I." There is an inner row of gilt railings supporting the roof and springing from the platform railing. These carry red, white and blue flags emblazoned in the Imperial fashion upon gilded crossed spear heads. From the top of each of these pillars ropes, almost concealed beneath a quantity of red, white, and blue bannerets, extend to the sward. The interior of the structure does not require many words of description. It was lined with white satin, the floor of the platform and the steps were hidden beneath red cloth, and the Viceregal chair or throne which occupied the centre of the platform and faced the Chiefs was of gold, lined with blue silk, and decorated with the Royal arms. Not far from the dais a tall pole bore the Royal Standard, and here and there upon the sward at the opposite faces of the hexagon and at the foot of each rope of fluttering banners, were bronze cannon brightly polished. Stationed on the sward were a company of the 6th British Infantry who came on to the ground with the splendid antelope which belongs to the regiment. This black buck, with its tall silver-tipped horns, its silver chains, and handsome appearance, was not, as it stood there quietly between two red-coated comrades of the corps, the least beautiful appanage to the solemn proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress.

The police who were in charge of the court-yard outside had abundance of work to do in receiving the carriages of the visitors and of the various dignitaries who were to take part in the ceremony, and it was only owing to their admirable arrangements that this part of the business was managed almost without a single hitch. The amphitheatre was thronged with ladies and gentlemen—all the former in charming summer toilettes and all the latter in evening dress—from ten o'clock, and from that hour until twelve, when the Viceroy was expected to arrive, a constant stream of carriages flowed along the plains from the direction of Delhi and the Camp. While waiting for the Viceroy the spectators, when tired of admiring the structural decorations of the amphitheatre and the dais, had no better amusement than watching the arrival of the Chiefs as they thronged into the positions allotted to them in their semicircle. The Maharaja of Jodhpore, whose horse Crown Prince has, as I anticipated, won the Viceroy's Cup, and who is a thorough sporting character, drove up to the entrance in a carriage drawn by four magnificent bays, the gold on the harness of which must have represented a very large sum of money. Following him shortly afterwards came a singular equipage, an English wagonette, harnessed to four fast-trotting Rajpootana camels. This vehicle had scarcely discharged its precious burden when in the distance was seen coming quickly along the road, a turnout which everybody at once recognised to be that of the Begum of Bhopal. Her Highness is as fond of a teem of four good horses as any other dignitary in India ; but, like a woman, she prefers her own mode of yoking them, for instead of her brougham being drawn in the regulation mode of two horses being placed in front of the other pair, she chooses to place them all in a line, so that the effect is somewhat singular. The ladies manifested, as is their wont, particular anxiety to catch a glimpse of the principal female Mahomedan ruler in this country, but they were disappointed inasmuch as the Begum's brougham was rigorously shut up, so that even Her Highness could not have seen the stir which was going on around her unless she had chosen to peep through the venetians, which very probably she did. The equipages of Scindia, Jeypore, Cashmere, the Nizam, and the Gaekwar, were each criticised in turn as they appeared on the scene of action. When the majority of the Chiefs had arrived, the principal occupation of the spectators was gone, and they turned their attention to the splendid spectacle which now presented itself in the semicircle opposite the dais. The Chiefs were there arrayed like Solomon in all their magnificence, and behind them were their banners and their picturesque groups of followers. The sunlight flashed alike upon the jewels of the Chiefs and the silks of their banners, and the whole formed a collection of brilliance and colour to which it would be [illegible] to attempt to do justice. It was remarked by the spectators who had ample leisure to criticise the scene that in the whole collection of banners there was but one that was blue. Those who were acquainted with the circumstances under which the banners had been prepared well knew the reason for this extraordinary fact. When it was first proposed to present the Princes and Chiefs of India with these insignia of pomp on behalf of Her Majesty, it was deemed right to ask each individual what particular colour he preferred. The Mahomedan rulers, to a man, chose the green colour of Ali, and the majority of Hindoos, appearing also desirous to associate their religion in some way with the matter, chose the saffron colour of *Bhugwan*, in which the holiest gossains of Hindustan are in the habit of arraying themselves. Blue is considered, for some extraordinary reason or other, to be no colour by the Hindoos, and hence that hue, although one of the loveliest in the heavens, was generally discarded. The Maharaja of Bhagulpore, however, decided that the rejected colour should be his, and hence it was that on this occasion his banner shone so conspicuously among the array of yellow and green that surrounded it. You have already published a brief account of these banners and of the remarkable skill and taste which have been displayed, alike in their embroidery and in their design ; but, nevertheless, perhaps the following description of them may be useful as a supplement to what you have already issued :—"The Standards are sixteen feet nine inches high, formed of cypress-wood, enamelled white, and encased with richly pierced gold metal work, representing the emblems of the collar of the Star of India. The Rose, the Lily, the Palm, conventionally treated to form a pleasing pattern, admirably relieved by the white enamelled background of the wooden poles. The whole is surmounted by a Gold Imperial Crown, supported by two scroll brackets, joined by a band formed of Indian Palms, below is the Star of India with motto, 'Heaven's light our Guide.' Gold labels carrying the names of the Knights, similar to those used on the old Roman Standards, are fixed to either side of the Standards ; immediately below these are the gilt cross bars carrying the rich silk banners, elaborately emblazoned with the arms of each Knight embroidered in gold. Heavy gold bullion cords and tassels hanging from the labels, cross bars and other points, give a very gorgeous and rich effect to the banners. The details of the design were arranged by Dr. Birdwood, and the execution of the work was entrusted to Messrs. Elkington and Co., the eminent Silversmiths and Art Metal Workers of London, who have most carefully and artistically manufactured every portion of the work." Turning from the banners to the costumes of the various magnates, there was much to admire and to envy. The young Nizam, who occupied nearly the centre of the semicircle, wore a rich red velvet dress, and a neat white cap of the pattern which has now become so familiar to the British public in connection with the appearance of Sir Salar Jung. The boy had a heavy necklace of diamonds of the purest ray, and for a girdle he possessed a belt which is one of the wonders of Oriental extravagance. This cincture is of elegant design, and is composed throughout of splendid diamonds, the one in front possessing exceptional size and brilliance. This ornament, which is understood to have been made expressly for the boy in order that he might do full honour to the Imperial Assemblage, is said to have cost very little less than a hundred thousand pounds. Behind the Nizam rose the tall familiar figure of Sir Salar Jung, whose dress, as usual, was a model of neatness and dignity. His coat was black velvet bound in the middle with a belt of gold ; on his breast he wore the Star of India. Surrounding this eminent statesman were all the chief noblemen of Hyderabad, whose dress was a copy, to a very great extent, of that of Sir Salar Jung. Not far to the right of the Nizam, Scindia was seated, and the wealth displayed on the person of this Chief rivalled that of the ruler of Hyderabad. He wore a belt of diamonds about four inches deep, round his right arm was bound another cluster of similar stones, and on his neck he wore still more diamonds, his necklace consisting of a triple row of splendid flashing gems. The Begum of Bhopal was a disappointment to all. She sat in her chair of State enveloped in her mantle of a Grand Commander of the Star of India, and not even her eyes were visible to contrast with the glitter of the Star which she wore on her breast. Among the most elegantly dressed Princes in the Assemblage was, I think, the clever young Chief of Dholepore. His costume was a marvel of beauty and simplicity. The long tight robe he wore was of sheeny satin, his necklace was of pearls, his head-dress was as white as the driven snow and the only ornaments upon it were chains of splendid pearls. The Maharaja of Jodhpore was a conspicuous figure, though not for the jewels he wore. In the distance he looked like a woman, the illusion being caused by the mass of drapery which descended like petticoats from his waist. The Maharaja of Punnah, who has been made a Councillor of the Empress, wore a plain white dress, a large white turban, and the Order of the Star of India. The Sind nobleman, the Meer of Khairpore, wore a plain green dress, and a small puggree. The Nawab of Tonk was as plainly dressed as he looked. It would be vain to note the personal characteristics of all the distinguished feudatories who were present on this occasion.

Ajaygurh, Maharaja of	Jodhpur, Maharaja of
Alipura, Jagirdar of	Joonagurh, Nawab of
Alwar, Maharao Raja of	Kalsia, Sirdar of
Belaspur, Raja of	Karauli, Maharaja of
Bamra, Raja of	Khairpur, Meer of
Baroda, Gaekwar of	Kharound, Raja of
Beronda, Raja of	Kishangarh, Maharaja of
Bijawar, Maharaja of	Kondka, Mahant of
Bhopal, Begum of	Kuch Behar, Raja of
Bhurtpore, Maharaja of	Loharu, Nawab of
Bhownuggur, Thakore of	Mysore, Maharaja of
Bhawalpur, Nawab of	Maler Kotla, Nawab of
Bundi, Maharao Raja of	Mandi, Raja of
Chamba, Raja of	Morvi, Thakore Saheb of
Charkari, Maharaja of	Nabha, Raja of
Chatarpur, Raja of	Nahan, Raja of
Dattia, Maharaja of	Nandgaon, Mahant of
Dewas, Raja of (Jr. Branch)	Nowanuggur, Jam of
Dhar, Raja of	Paldeo, Jagirdar of
Dholpur, Rana of	Pannah, Raja of
Dujana, Nawab of	Patandi, Nawab of
Faridko', Raja of	Piploda, Thakore of
Gwalior, Maharaja of	Rajpipla, Raja of
Hyderabad, Nizam of	Ratlam, Raja of
Indore, Maharaja of	Rewah, Maharaja of
Jeypore, Maharaja of	Sampthur, Raja of
Jummoo and Cashmere, Maharaja of	Suket, Raja of
Jowrah, Nawab of	Tehri, Raja of
Jhalawar, Maharaj Rana of	Tonk, Nawab of
Jhind, Raja of	Tori, Rao of
Jigni, Rao of	Udaipur, Maharana of
	Urcha, Maharaja of

Among the eminent Europeans who stood up there in the midst of this gay throng, were the Commander-in-Chief of India, Sir Frederick Haines, whose seat was immediately to the right of the Nizam ; Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, who wore the robe of the Star of India ; the Duke of Buckingham, who was dressed in a similar manner, the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab and Bengal, Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and Mr. Melvill, one of the Judges of the Bombay Bench.

The principal features of the arena, in which a number of gentlemen were walking, formed the next subject of interest to the spectators. As yet the Viceroy had not arrived, the sole occupant of the dais being a Bengali servant, whose red scarlet dress was conspicuous at the side of the throne. Beneath the dais stood a group of stalwart Highlanders of the 92d Regiment who were there ready to hoist Lord Lytton's banner on his arrival. Major Henderson was riding hither and thither, superintending the arrangements, and giving directions where these were necessary. Dr. Thornton, the Foreign Secretary, seemed busy in performing similar duties, but the blue silk robe which he wore as Secretary to the Order of the Star of India must slightly have impeded the celerity of his movements. Moving among the occupants of the arena were numbers of Political and Military Officers. Among the former were noticed Sir Richard Temple, who seemed pleased with the world and himself ; Sir Rivers Thompson, the Chief Commissioner in Burma ; and Mr. Melvill, the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, who was leading the young Gaekwar by the hand, explaining to him all that was worthy of notice. The Gaekwar, who was followed by Sir Madhava Rao, wore a black velvet dress which was deeply embroidered with gold, and he might have passed for an incipient Civil Servant had it not been for his famous and wonderful necklace of diamonds, the pendant of which was the celebrated "Star of the South." The Muscat deputation were worthy of notice as they passed to their seats in the semicircle allotted to visitors. Colonel Disbrowe led by the hand the principal Muscat nobleman, and the pair were followed by several Arabs and one or two big negroes, whose heads were adorned with yellow caftans and their backs by large leather shields. The Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars, whose appearance I have already described ; the Siamese Embassy, who wore mauve velvet helmets, blue uniforms, and white silk stockings ; the deputation from Nepaul, whose tight-fitting skull caps were clustered with pearls, fringed with diamonds, and adorned with a plume of ostrich feathers rising from an aigrette of diamonds ; the Yarkand Envoy, a tall handsome man robed in green ; and several other personages from strange parts of the earth, were all alike criticized in their turn as they appeared in the amphitheatre previous to taking their seats. Philosophical observers noted some dirty miserable Hindoo water-carriers squatted on the grass and pouring water from their mussucks into the hands of the thirsty menials who applied to them for refreshment, and the inference was drawn that after all splendour can never dwell far apart from poverty and meanness of station. Perhaps it is worth mentioning in a chronicle of this kind that not the least conspicuous figure in the arena was that of Mr. Val Prinsep, the celebrated artist, who was there taking notes in the grey uniform of the volunteer company to which he belongs.

Twelve o'clock came but with it no signs of the Viceroy. Another quarter of an hour slipped past and then there was seen in the distance a cloud of dust, which betokened the coming of the principal performer in the day's proceedings. First came a troop of Bengal Cavalry, then Major Barnes, the gigantic Herald, riding alone, and then Lord Lytton in a carriage and four closely followed by the picturesque men who form the Viceregal Body-Guard. There were more troops and more carriages, and finally the procession drew up in front of the grand entrance to the dais. Here Major Barnes, who was dressed in a heraldic coat that would have rivalled the many-coloured garment of Joseph, marshalled his men. The spectators heard a flourish of trumpets coming from the outside. The troops who were gathered in a line at the foot of the steps to the dais presented arms, and the Highlanders appeared with Lord Lytton's banner and unfolded it over the Viceregal chair. In a few seconds more the trumpeters sounded another blast, and the silence throughout the arena betokened the anxiety of all who were present to see the representative of Her Majesty. While the heralds were still trumpeting, Major Barnes appeared, followed by the heralds, the massed bands that were gathered to the left of the dais played "God save the Queen," and the next instant Lord Lytton appeared dressed in a robe of blue velvet, adorned with lotus leaves, and wearing a helmet which did not perhaps exactly correspond with the dignity of his dress. The spectators on both sides of the arena rose to their feet, and while the National Anthem was being played every Englishman present uncovered his head. The moment was one of impressive solemnity. Excepting the strains of the music, not a sound was heard among the assembled Chiefs or the vast concourse of spectators. While his Lordship was ascending to the dais the heralds, six of whom were Englishmen and the other six stalwart Punjabees dressed in scarlet coats and the blue and white puggree of the Pathans, moved to the front of the dais where they played a flourish in unison for a few seconds. At the conclusion of the strain Major Barnes descended the steps, and facing the Chiefs, read the following Act of Parliament and Proclamation :—

[39 Vic. cap. 10.]

An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies. [27th April 1876]

39 and 40 G. III, c. 76, A. D. 1800.

Whereas by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the fortieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, chapter sixty-seven, it was provided that after such Union as aforesaid the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint ;

And whereas by virtue of the said Act and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, the present Style and Titles, of Her Majesty are "Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith" :

21 and 22 Vic. c. 106.

And whereas by the Act for the better government of India, passed in the Session of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, it was enacted that the government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, should become vested in Her Majesty, and that India should thence forth be governed by and in the name of Her Majesty, and it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to the Style and Titles of Her Majesty :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Power to Her Majesty to make addition to Style and Titles of Crown.

It shall be lawful for Her Most Gracious Majesty, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of the transfer of the government of India, by Her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

By the Queen.

A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria, R.—Whereas an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "an Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kindom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint : and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January 1801, Our present Style and Titles are "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith :" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles : And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts, that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet ; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments and other like instruments not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies ; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words : "Indiæ Imperatrix." And in the English tongue in these words : "Empress of India."

And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

An our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to our Style and titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom ; and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor* the twenty-eighth of *April* one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

God Save the Queen.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

T. H. Thornton,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

The Chief Herald's voice was heard with tolerable distinctness over the whole arena, and not a sound was heard except his own stentorian tones from the moment he opened his lips until the time he closed them with a wonderfully emphatic enunciation of the words, God save the Queen. When the Herald had concluded his performance, Dr. Thornton descended the steps and interpreted the Act and Proclamation in Hindustanee ; but his voice was inaudible, and his performance a dumb show, so that the audience were fain during this part of the proceeding to examine the occupants of the dais. There were Lord Lytton standing by his chair, and near him Lady Lytton (who, a lady friend assured me, was dressed in naval blue with trimmings), and her two children, and surrounding these central personages were a picturesque group of Military and Political Officers. The Viceroy's train was held by two pages—one a pretty boy in the Navy, who was dressed in blue and white satin after the fashion of a young Cavalier of the time of the Charleses, and the other the youngest son of the Maharaja of Cashmere, an equally pretty boy, his fair face being matched by pleasant regular features. Young Cashmere's dress was a purple and yellow puggree, and a rich silk brocade robe, over which he wore a heavy necklace of diamonds. When Dr. Thornton had concluded his oration, the trumpeters played once more, after which commenced a salvo of artillery on the right, while the massed bands struck up a series of joyous and triumphant marches. Three guns were fired at a time, and the majority of the rounds were fired like one gun. When a third of the Imperial Salute had been fired, the troops fired a *feu-de-joie*. The effect was marvellous. At first, the sound was heard far down the line, then it approached like the crash of advancing thunder, and then it died away again in the distance. Not alone the spectators impressed with the grandeur of this salute ; so were the elephants, for as the majestic roll of musketry drew nearer, they were seen to swerve with fear, and finally one or two ran right away. When the *feu de joie* was finished the artillery on the left took up the firing, and finished another portion of the Imperial salute. The troops thundered forth another *feu de joie* with the same marked success as before. Once more the big guns on the right took up the salute, and this time they finished it ; and yet once more the troops followed the big guns with another splendid *feu de-joie*, to the still greater consternation of those elephants who had decided at the beginning not to run away. All this time the massed bands were playing magnificent music, so that while the eye of everybody was being enchanted, his soul was being gradually filled with a sense of the dignity and happiness of the occasion. When the firing ceased Lord Lytton advanced to the front of the dais. The bands played "God save the Queen," and once more the vast assemblage rose to their feet and solemn silence prevailed until the conclusion of the Anthem. Then Lord Lytton spoke out as follows :—

On the first day of November, in the year 1858, a Proclamation was issued by the Queen of England, conveying to the Princes and People of India those assurances of Her Majesty's good will which, from that day to this, they have cherished as their most precious political possession.

The promises then made by a Sovereign, whose word has never been broken, need no confirmation from my lips. Eighteen years of progressive prosperity confirm them ; and this great assemblage is the conspicuous evidence of their fulfilment. Undisturbed in the enjoyment of their hereditary honours, protected in the prosecution of their lawful interests, both the Princes and the People of this Empire have found a full security for the future in the generosity and justice of the past.

We are now assembled to proclaim the assumption by the Queen of the Title of Empress of India ; and it is my duty, as her Representative in this country, to explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, in adding that title to the style and dignity of Her ancestral Crown.

Of all Her Majesty's possessions throughout the world—possessions comprising a seventh part of the earth's surface, and three hundred millions of its inhabitants,—there is not one that She regards with deeper interest than this great and ancient Empire.

At all times, and in all places, the British Crown has had able and zealous servants, but none more illustrious than those whose wisdom and heroism have won and kept for it the dominion of India. This achievement, in which all Her Majesty's subjects, European and Native, have worthily co-operated, has also been aided by the loyalty of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories ; whose soldiers have shared with Her Armies the toils and victories of war ; whose sagacious fidelity has assisted Her Government in preserving and diffusing the blessings of peace ; and whose presence here to-day at the solemn inauguration of Her Imperial Title, attests their confidence in the beneficence of Her power, and their interest in the unity of Her Empire.

This Empire, acquired by Her Ancestors, and consolidated by Herself, The Queen regards as a glorious inheritance to be maintained and transmitted intact to Her descendants ; and She recognises in the possession of it the most solemn obligations to use Her great power for the welfare of all its people, with scrupulous regard for the rights of Her feudatory Princes. For this reason, it is Her Majesty's Royal pleasure to add to the titles of Her Crown on which shall be henceforth to all the Princes and Peoples of India the permanent symbol of its union with their interests, and its claim upon their loyal allegiance.

The successive dynasties whose rule in India the power of the British Crown has been called by Providence to replace and improve, were not unproductive of good and great Sovereigns ; but the polity of their successors failed to secure the internal peace of their dominions. Strife became chronic and anarchy constantly recurrent. The weak were the prey of the strong, and the strong the victims of their own passions. Thus, sapped by incessant bloodshed and shaken by intestine broils, the great House of Tamerlane crumbled to decay ; and it fell at last because it had ceased to be conducive to the progress of the East.

Now, under laws which impartially protect all races and all creeds, every subject of Her Majesty may peacefully enjoy his own. The tolerance of the Government permits each member of the community to follow without molestation the rules and rites of his religion. The strong hand of Imperial Power is put forth, not to crush but to protect and guide ; and the results of British Rule are everywhere around us in the rapid advance of the whole country and the increasing prosperity of all its Provinces.

British Administrators and Faithful Officers of the Crown,—It is to your continued labours that these beneficent results are chiefly due : and it is to you, in the first instance, that I have now, in the name of Her Majesty, to express the gratitude and confidence of your Sovereign. Not less steadfastly than all your honoured predecessors, you have toiled for the good of this Great Empire with a persevering energy, public virtue, and self-devotion, unsurpassed in history.

The doors of fame are not open to all ; but the opportunity of doing good is denied to none who seek it. Rapid promotion it is not often in the power of any Government to provide for its servants. But I feel assured that in the service of the British Crown, public duty and personal devotion will ever have higher incentives than the expectation of public honours or personal emoluments. Much of the most important and valuable work of Indian administration has always been, and always must be, done, not by persons in prominent positions, but by those district officers on whose patient intelligence and courage the efficient operation of its whole system is essentially dependent.

I cannot give expression too emphatic to Her Majesty's grateful recognition of the admirable manner in which Her servants, both Civil and Military, have performed, and are performing, throughout India tasks as delicate and difficult as any which the Crown can confide to its most trusted subjects. Members of the Civil and Military Services,—placed at an early age in positions of immense responsibility, submitting with cheerful devotion to a severely exacting discipline personally exercising the most important administrative functions among populations whose language, creed, and customs differ from your own,—may you ever be sustained in the firm yet gentle discharge of your arduous duties by the consciousness that, whilst you uphold the high character of your race, and carry out the benign precepts of your religion, you are also conferring on all other creeds and races in this country the inestimable benefits of good government.

But it is not only to the official servants of the Crown that India is indebted for the wise application of the principles of Western civilization to the steady development of her vast resources : and I should ill represent the feelings of my August Mistress if, on this occasion, I failed to assure Her non-Official European subjects in India of the cordial satisfaction with which Her Majesty recognizes and appreciates, not only their loyalty to Her Throne and Person, but also the benefits which Her Indian Empire derives from their industry, their enterprise, their social energy, and civic virtue.

Wishing to increase Her opportunities of distinguishing the public services, or private worth, of Her subjects throughout this important portion of Her Dominions, Her Majesty has been pleased not only to sanction a certain enlargement of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and of the Order of British India, but also to institute for this purpose an entirely new Order which will be called the Order of the Indian Empire.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of India, British and Native,—The Queen recalls with pride your heroic achievements on every occasion, when, fighting side by side, you have upheld the honour of Her arms. Confident that all future occasions will find you no less efficiently united in the faithful performance of that high duty, it is to you that Her Majesty entrusts the great charge of maintaining the peace, and protecting the prosperity, of Her Indian Domininions.

Volunteer Soldiers.—Your loyal and successful endeavours to render yourselves capable of acting, if necessary, with the Regular Forces, claim cordial recognition on this occasion.

Princes and Chiefs of this Empire,—which finds in your loyalty a pledge of strength, in your prosperity a source of splendour, Her Majesty thanks you for your readiness, on which She reckons, if its interests be attacked or menaced, to assist Her Government in the defence of them. In the Queen's name I cordially welcome you to Delhi ; recognizing in your presence, on this great occasion, conspicuous evidence of those sentiments of attachment to the Crown of England which received from you such emphatic expression during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. Her Majesty regards Her interests as identified with yours ; and it is with the wish to confirm the confidence and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now so happily uniting the British Crown and its feudatories and allies, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume the Imperial Title we proclaim to-day.

Native subjects of the Empress of India,—The present conditions and permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that polity whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule. It is to the wise initiative of these Statesmen that India chiefly owes that steady progress in civilization which is a condition of her political importance, and the secret of her growing strength ; and it is they who must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture, of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow towards the East for the common benefit of all its children.

But you the natives of India, whatever your race and whatever your creed, have a recognized claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by the greatest British and Indian Statesmen, and by the Legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognized by the Government of India, as binding on its honour, and consonant with all the aims of its policy. The Government of India, therefore, notices with satisfaction the marked improvement during recent years in the character of the Native Public Service, especially in its higher grades.

The administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with those who, by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves and their children for the honourable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of The Queen, their Empress.

You must all adopt as your own that highest standard of public virtue which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. The Government of Her Majesty will then cordially welcome your co-operation in the work of administration. For in every quarter of the globe over which its dominion is established, that Government trusts less to the strength of armies than to the willing allegiance of a contended and united people, who rally round the throne, because they recognise therein the stable condition of their permanent welfare.

It is on the gradual and enlightened participation of Her Indian subjects in the undisturbed exercise of this mild and just authority, and not upon the conquest of weaker States, or the annexation of neighbouring Territories, that Her Majesty relies for the development of Her Indian Empire. Her interests and duties, however, are not confined to Her own dominions. She sincerely desires to maintain the most frank and friendly relations with the Rulers of those Territories which adjoining the Frontiers of this Empire, have so long owed their independence to the sheltering shadow of its Power. But, should the repose of that Power be at any time threatened from without, the Empress of India will know how to defend Her great inheritance. No foreign enemy can now attack the British Empire in India without thereby assailing the whole civilization of the East ; and the unlimited resources of Her dominions, the courageous fidelity of Her allies and feudatories and the loyal affection of her subjects, have provided Her Majesty with ample power to repel and punish every assailant.

The presence, on this occasion, of the Representatives of Sovereigns who, from the remotest parts of the East, have addressed to The Queen their congratulations on the event we celebrate to-day, significantly attests the pacific policy of the Government of India, and the cordiality of its relations with all neighbouring States. To His Highness the Khan of Khelat, and to those Ambassadors who have travelled so far to represent on British Territory the Asiatic Allies of the Empress of India, as also to our honoured guest His Excellency the Governor General of Goa, and to the Foreign Consular Body, I desire to offer, on behalf of Her Majesty's Indian Government, welcome to this Imperial Assemblage.

Princes and Peoples of India,—It is now my pleasing duty to communicate to you the gracious message which The Queen, your Empress, has to-day addressed to you in Her own Royal and Imperial name. These are the words of the telegraphic message which I have this morning received from Her Majesty.

"The Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen, Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our Officers, Civil and Military, and to all Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and Imperial Greeting and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our beloved Son, and have

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been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to Our House and Throne. We trust that the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves and our subjects; that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under our rule the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice, are secured to them, and that to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity and advance their welfare, are the ever present aims and objects of Our Empire."

You will, I am confident, appreciate these gracious words.

GOD SAVE VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

His Lordship's voice was too weak to reach every part of the arena, but this drawback was obviated by the precautions which had been taken beforehand to circulate copies of the address, together with translations for the benefit of those Chiefs who are ignorant of English. At the conclusion of the speech, the Commander-in-Chief led off a cheer, which was taken up by the troops in the distance, and, like the *feu-de-joie*, swelled as it approached until when it came back to the amphitheatre the contagion was complete, and every Englishman joined heartily in this loyal salutation to the new Empire. After this, the massed bands played "God save the Queen," and once more the whole assemblage rose to their feet and listened with reverence until its completion. I understand that both Scindia and Sir Salar Jung spoke out in complimentary terms to Her Majesty and Her Empire. What they said I could not hear, but there can be no doubt that their spontaneous expressions of loyalty have given the liveliest satisfaction at head-quarters. The heralds now stepped to the front once more, and gave tongue to their brazen instruments. At the conclusion of this flourish, Lord Lytton advanced again to the edge of the platform and said a few words, after which he bowed to the nobles before him. These cordially returned his salutation, after which Major Barnes re-formed his procession, and Lord Lytton marched from the dais with a golden umbrella held above him. The massed bands played the National Anthem as he departed. This brought the gorgeous ceremonial to a close. I need not describe the departure of the various Princes with their retinues, nor the vast concourse of people that for hours streamed southwards towards Delhi. My purpose is served i I have succeeded in giving your readers a tolerf able idea of the grandest ceremony of the age.

BOMBAY.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOL TREAT.—We have been requested to state that the treat to the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools comes off this evening at half-past five o'clock Subscribers and others interested in the schools are invited to attend.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th December 1876 was Rs. 1,06,05,498; add silver received during the week, Rs. 43,23,949. The sum of Rs. 13,03,991 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,36,26,456. There is in addition under Currency Act Rs. 54,70,590 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd January 1877, was 433, being 32 less than in the preceding week, 66 more than the total of the week ending 4th January 1876, and 53 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 254 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 32·92.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1875, to appoint C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Commander A. Symons, of the P. and O. Company's Steamer Zambesi, and Commander A. Carnell, of the ship Lady Cairns, a special Court for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision which occurred between the American ship G. F. Manson and the steam ship Ambassador on the 25th December 1876, in Lat. 15° 5' North, Long 73° 27' East. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Friday, (to-day) at 12 o'clock (noon).

FIRE AT BYCULLA.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock in the back compound of Albion Place, Byculla, where a jowlee shed, used by sweepers, caught fire. The flames communicated the fire to an adjoining stable, a portion of which was soon on fire. Timely assistance was rendered by the manual engine from Mazagon station and the fire was completely extinguished by half-past 3 or 4 o'clock that morning. The steam fire-engine from Mazagon also repaired to the scene, but was not used. The fire is supposed to have originated by the careless use of a naked oil lamp, and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 50.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Agur Worlee on view of the body of a man, named Narayen. Deceased was a cart-driver, about 45 years of age, and in the employ of Tookaram Ranoo, a contractor for supplying sandstone. Deceased about 4 p.m. on the day previous to his death went into an excavation to fill his cart with sandstone. While he was so engaged a large stump of a tree, the roots of which had been loosened by the excavation, fell upon him. His skull was completely crushed and death was instantaneous. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of the stump of a tree having accidentally fallen upon him."

THE CAPSIZED PATTIMAR.—With regard to this derelict a correspondent writes:—"Will you kindly allow me to contradict the statement made by the stewards of the P. and O. regarding the capsized pattimar. Inspector Ingram, of the water police, was the first to take it in tow. He then left it in charge of a police sepoy and went on board the police hulk to report the matter to his superior, Mr. Moffat; in the meantime the pattimar drifted past the P. and O. vessel. The stewards seeing the vessel lowered a boat and took the pattimar in tow. Notwithstanding the police sepoy remonstrating with them, they towed it for about twenty minutes and gave the police sepoy a good ducking before they left. About 2-30 A.M. three European police officers of the W Division took it in tow and stranded it at Mazagon. The statements the P. and O. stewards make is untrue."

MR. T. HUDSON'S BENEFIT.

THIS popular entertainer has issued the programme for his benefit, which our readers will see is to take place to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. The Star Company—now so well known and appreciated in Bombay—have kindly volunteered their assistance, and the result is a "grand combination performance." Mr. Hudson is to give some of his famous impersonations and delineations of Negro life and character, and it would be superfluous for us to dilate upon the inimitable ability with which his well-known characters are put upon the boards. In addition to these there will be motto songs, a ventriloquial sketch by that veritable Valentine Vox—Voltaire, dances by the Misses Ford, and a Negro farce entitled "Up in a Balloon," which is, we believe, quite a screamer. After a brief intermission Mr. Hudson is to give his celebrated step dance on the high pedestal, a thing which everybody should see, a scene between Miss Goolbai and Dr. Pestonjee, two typical Parsees represented by Miss Minnie Williams and Miss Marian Ford will follow, a "Champion Bone Solo," the Heathen Chinee, Banjo comicalities, &c., constitutes the rest of the programme, which concludes with "The Wonderful Performing Elephant" (first time in Bombay,) in which Messrs. Hudson, Montague, Comerford and Denier will appear. Altogether the programme is most complete, and we can only recommend our readers to go early, if they wish to secure a good seat

THE LATE RAILWAY COLLISION AT KURJUT STATION.

AN adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Byculla into the circumstances connected with the death of John Reid, an engine driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who expired on the evening of the 24th December last from the effects of injuries he had sustained on the morning of the 5th of the same month at Kurjut station while approaching that station with his train, in a collision which took place with another train that was standing in the station.

James Wallis deposed—I am an incline guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company and do duty at Lanowlee. I arrived at the Kurjut station with the 26 up goods on the 5th December last at 12-40 A.M. On arriving at the outer signal, which was standing at danger, I pulled up my train and then drew inside the outer signal. I stopped at the auxiliary signal, inside of the outer signal. I stood there about 20 minutes when I was signalled back to clear the cross overload. I went back, and after stopping the rear of my train, was upwards of 100 yards inside of the outer signal. The train stood there about 30 or 40 minutes when I heard some shunting. I looked out of my brake towards the rear of the train to ascertain the cause of the shunting, when I observed the head lights of an engine approaching. Immediately afterwards I both heard and felt a heavy crash; I at once alighted from my brake and saw both the drivers of my train alighting from their engine. I said to them "something has run into the rear of our train" and asked them to accompany me to see what had occurred. I went back with them and found that the 28 up-goods train had run into my train. I met the guard of that train; his name is Jones. He told me that the deceased, John Reid, the driver of his train, was jammed on the top of his engine at the rear of my train I left the two drivers of my train to go and see what was the matter with Reid, and went with guard Jones back to the station. I went back for the purpose of examining the line clear instruments, and I found the instrument was blocked over for an up train. I asked the signaller on duty whether that was the block for my train, and he said "no," it was for the 28 up. I then asked him who removed the block for the 26th up, and he said "I did." He said this in the presence of guards Jones and Brown. I then went into the running room and there saw the deceased. He seemed to be greatly injured. I put no questions to him as he seemed to be in great pain. He was taken to Bombay the same morning about 10 a.m. It is my duty to remove the block on the arrival of my train or to see it removed. It is not the duty of the signaller to do so without my authority, and I gave him no such authority. The outer signal was burning dimly, but the inner signal was bright.

John William Harris deposed—I am an engine driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the morning of the 5th December last I was driving the second engine on the 28 up train. We left Paddis Derry between 1 and 2 a.m. We were coming to the Kurjut station with the usual speed. After coming round the curve the front engine blew the whistle for the signal. No signal was given and no light could be seen; the light was out. I ordered the brakes to be applied in the usual manner, and saw that they were applied. Our train came into collision with another train. When the train stopped I went to look for the deceased who was driving the front engine of my train. I found him jammed up between the awning of his engine and an empty waggon which had mounted his train. I called for assistance and released him. I saw that he was wounded and had him carried into the running room. On running up into the Kurjut station some trees form a background to the signal arm and prevent the arm being seen at a greater distance than 40 or 50 yards. A fog was on the station that morning and this also dimmed the view. After you come round the curve you can discern the signal when it is burning brightly. From the end of the curve to the outer signal at the station the distance is about 400 to 500 yards.

Mr. Charles Philip Platts said—I am Acting District Superintendent in the G. I. P. Railway in charge of the Concan District. My residence is at Chinchpoogly. On the morning of the 5th December last I was at Callian, where I received a telegram that an accident had occurred at Kurjut. I sent a train to Tanna for medical assistance, and when Dr. Boustead came we went to Kurjut together, where we arrived between 8 and 9 a.m. I went to the running room and there saw the deceased. He was injured, and I left the doctor with him. I went to the spot and saw where the accident had occurred to the train of the deceased. I saw some pieces of the waggon and engine lying about. I afterwards measured the distance from the spot where the collision occurred to the distant signal, and found it to be 107 yards.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Coroner briefly addressed the jurors, and the following verdict was then returned unanimously:—"That the death of the said John Reid was caused by tetanus following injuries received by the accidental collision of two railway trains."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MATHILDE, 296 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP PARSEE, 1,280 tons, Captain J. Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 11th), with a cargo of 1,626 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Gwalior (s)	Bab t	London, Dec 2.
	Adriana (s)	Sincliar	Liverpool, Aug 27.
	Parsee	Nelson	Liverpool, Sept 11.

The barque Mathilde, Nacoda, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Polluce, to Trieste, was was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
30	D. of Lancaster (s)	Calcutta.
	Venice (s)	Calcutta.
	Tartar (s)	London.
	Naples (s)	Calcutta.
	Cosmopolite	Coconada.
	Gainsborough	Calcutta.
Jan. 1	Indus (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
30	Africa (s)	Pondicherry.
	Atalanta (s)	Calcutta.
	El Dorado (s)	London.
31	Anne	Balasore.
	Choice	Balasore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER P. & O. S. "INDUS"—From Calcutta to Madras.—Mr. T. Campbell, Mr. A. A. Hughes, Lieut.-Col C. J. R. Bell and native M. servant, European Groom, two native Syces and Mr. F. Peace.

To Adelaide.—Private J. Murray.

To Melbourne.—Private W. Lewis, Sergt. J. McCullogh, wife and six children.

To Sydney.—Private L. Rully, Private T. Smyth, Private T. Fenn, Corpl. John Hogan and Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson and two children.

To Venice.—Mr. A. M. Hart

To Southampton.—Col. Swayne, Mr. H. Lloyd Jones, Mrs. J. Forch, Lieut. J. Brougham, Master Earnest Acton, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, one native and Mr. Charles Grant.

From Gibraltar to Yorkshire via Calcutta.—Mr. J. Sawkins.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
21 Godavery, ss, Barron, from Mauritius.
21 Kate, ss, Wood, from Cardiff.
22 Crighton, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
23 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.
23 Avoca, ss, Stead, from Venice.
23 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.
24 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Muccalla.
24 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
25 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, from Bombay.
25 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Muccalla.
26 Java, ss, Cotton, from London.
27 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, to Bombay.
24 Avoca, ss, Stead, to Bombay.
24 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Calcutta.
25 Kate, ss, Woods, to Colombo.
25 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, to Southampton.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Godavery, ss, Barron, from Mauritius.
Crighton, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung I. G. S., Campbell, from Muccalla.
Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
Vestal, H. M. S. Hand, from Muccalla.
Java, ss, Cotton, from London.
Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—16 casks hardware, N N Guzdar.

FROM LONDON.

Chile s—17 packages earthenware, Bharmul Bhima Eagle, 13 crates earthenware, Vullee Mahamed.

Zambesi—75 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 60 cases beer, Bomanjee Maneckjee Punthuckey; 3 cases candles, Benn Ashley and Co; 20 cases hock, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—225 boxes brand, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union,—250 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Batavia s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aristocrat s—19 bales hides, Dharamsey Velljee; 325 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 64 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee and Co; 119 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 90 bales cotton, Vussanjee Morarjee; 34 bales cotton, Boodha Baghowjee; 30 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 14 bales wool, Thackersee Dewjee; 17 bales wool, Corsey Khetsey; 70 bales hemp and 15 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 46 bales cotton, Peel, Casse's and Co; 10 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Childwall Hall s—43 bales hemp, Dwarkadass Luckmidass; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 65 bales cotton, Gocca Doongersey and Co; 3 0 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 75 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 80 bales wool, Canjee Anundjee; 35 bales wool, Ramjee Roychud; 37 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Hurridass; 913 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 130 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co; 40 bales wool, Purdhan Sewjee.

Polluce s—45 bales wool, Nursee Megjee; 69 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hotspur—7200 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Polluce s—100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—300 cwts coffee, A Blascheck and Co; 600 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 40 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 550 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi—90 cwts sandalwood, S N Talatee; 30 cwts Sandalwood, R Manockjee; 94 cwts sandalwood, Muncherjee Framjee; 125 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 13 cases sharkfins, and ½ cwts G horns, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 8 cases sharkfins, and 5 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 32 cases sharkfins, Mereally Nuthoo; 5 cases fishmaws and 1 case sharkfins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 22 cases sharkfins, and 3 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 20 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 27 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 39 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 11 bales twist, Khan Mahomed Nansey; 14 cases sharkfins and 7 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Janmahamed; 42 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Bowjee Corjee; 4 cases 171 pieces E teeth, Goolamhoosein Jonmahomed; 4 cases peacock feathers, Chubildass Thackersey; 3 cases peacock feathers, Nagindass Thackersey; 50 bales twist, Hajee Jon Mahamed Abdool Khaluck.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd Jan. 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·959
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·1
Dew Point	60·7
Relative humidity of Air	0.597
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	68·0
General Direction of wind	N, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	283.

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and general aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitutions, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—SECOND EDITION.

THE second edition of Maclean's Guide to Bombay was issued to subscribers and non-subscribers without the view of the Queen's Statue. The lithographs have now arrived, and one will be sent to each subscriber, who can easily attach it to the space left for that purpose. If each non-subscriber will be good enough to send his copy to the office of the *Bombay Gazette* the lithograph will be put in it. We regret the omission; but unfortunately it was beyond our power to prevent it.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 27th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Fever very prevalent. Cattle-disease in places. Small-pox in towns and talukas of Kurrachee and Tatta, also in town of Kotri in Kohistan and taluka Shahbandar. Shock of earthquake in Johi on 17th.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops well. Weather warm. Chicken-pox prevalent in town. Cattle-disease in 8 talookas.

Hyderabad.—Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in talukas Mirpur and Hyderabad. Small-pox in City, 65 fresh cases, 274 now suffering, total attacked 1,463, cured 1,057, deaths 132.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Wheather cloudy. Kharif crops being still harvested; no change in state of rabi crops. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops well.

Kaira.—Rabi crops and cotton thriving.

Broach.—No change.

Surat.—No change except fever in Pardi.

Khandesh.—State of crops and people as before. Fever in several talukas.

Nasik.—Fever and small-pox increasing. Rabi crops inferior.

Tanna.—Rabi crops not in good condition. Cholera in a village in Karjat taluka. Small-pox in two talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Kalyan taluka.

Poona.—Public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Cholera in one taluka, cases 4, death one.

Sholapur.—Condition of people as before.

Satara.—Three deaths from cholera in Khatau.

Belgaum.—Cholera continues; 224 deaths.

Dharwar.—Cholera in five talukas, but not of a severe type.

Kanara.—Three deaths from cholera at Haliyan and Yelapur.

Kaladgi—Slight cholera in Bijapur and Bagalkot taluks.

Rajkot.—No change.

Wadhwan.—Weather and health good. Fever slightly in Paliad and Dhrangadra Taluka.

Ratnagari—(Report for the week ending 19th instant.)—Sowing of kulith and rice nearly completed; young plants pretty good.

General Remarks.—Small-pox still continues in Kurrachee and Hyderabad, Sind, and to some extent in Nassick and Tanna districts. Cholera increasing in Belgaum, but in other parts of the Southern Maratha Country and in the districts of Tanna, Ahmednagar, and Satara it exists very slightly. Crops as before in Sind and Guzerat. No improvement in the famine-stricken districts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 1.

Oldham, Capt, Bengal General List, on furlough, from ——.

JANUARY 4.

Berkeley, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Rynd, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Brown, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Gardner, Capt, Bengal 12th Regt, on ——, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, to join, to Kirkee.
Parker, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, from sick leave, to Poona.
Cabell, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Lt William Inglis LeBreton—23rd Dec 1876.

The services of Surgn James McAlister are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Genl Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Govt Notification dated 20th Dec 1876, appointing the Rev P H LeFeuvre, B A, as Chaplain of Dharwar, is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Ochowram Mitharam and Rao Saheb Lukhabhai Gopaljee respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Asst Political Agent in charge Edar State, and Actg Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta, on 22nd Dec 1876, after office hours.

Rao Bahadur Ochowram Mitharam, Asst Political Agent in charge Edar State, officiated as Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta from 18th Nov before office hours to 22nd Dec 1876 after office hours.

Mr H Rozare acted as Asst Comsr in Sind from the 18th Nov to the 10th Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr W Lee-Warner assumed charge of the appointment of Asst Comsr in Sind in the forenoon of 11 Dec 1876.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn S M Salaman, Supdt of the Central Jail at Yerroda, is appointed to conduct the current duties of the Office of Inspr Genl of Prisons during the absence of Dr Cruickshank at Calcutta.

Mr A Lyon, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, is allowed sub-sidiary leave for a period not exceeding ten days.

Mr A D Pollen is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri until further orders. On being relieved, Mr Pollen will revert to his present appointment as Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri.

Lts W P Kennedy and J Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Mag at Aden on the 11th Dec 1876, after office hours.

Lt W P Kennedy, Actg Second Asst Resident Aden, performed the duties of Cantonment Mag at Aden, in addition to his own, from the 29th Oct to the 11th Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Maj C E Fisher resumed charge of his appointment of Asst Settlement Officer in Sind on the 18th inst, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs G Waddington and J B Richey respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Collr of Dharwar on 8th Dec 1876, in the afternoon.

Messrs J K Spence and H E Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Kanara, on the 19th Dec 1876, in the afternoon.

Mr G Waddington was in charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Dharwar, in addition to his duties of Actg Collr of Dharwar, from 20th Nov to 18th Dec 1876, both days inclusive

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Dec. 15.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 15TH DEC., 1876.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain Charles Addison Davies retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th December, 1876.

5th Dragoon Guards, Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class Stephen P. Constant retires upon half-pay. Dated 16th December, 1876.

5th Lancers, Captain Philip Green retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th December, 1876.

12th Lancers, Riding-Master William St. Leger Stephens retires upon half-pay. Dated 16th December, 1876.

21st Hussars, Lieutenant Davidson Alexander Lysaght retires from the Service. Dated 16th December, 1876.

Lieutenant Cecil Edgar Montagu, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. E. K. Fox, who exchanges. Dated 16th December, 1876.

Grenadier Guards Lieutenant and Captain Laurence James Oliphant to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. M. C. Legh, retired. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Coldstream Guards, Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Hugh Rudolph Arbuthnot Gough to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th October, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 13th June, 1875.

Brigade Depots, Quartermaster John Robinson Atkins, from the 11th Foot, to be Quartermaster. Dated 16th December 1876.

Quartermaster Thomas Massey Chadwick, from the 8th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Humphreys, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th December, 1876.

9th Foot, Quartermaster-Serjeant William Duke to be Quartermaster, vice J. Casey, retired on half pay. Dated 16th December, 1876.

15th Foot, Lieutenant Richard V. Sankey Riall to be Captain, vice F. D. Johnson, retired. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Lieutenant John Russell Compton Domvile has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

18th Foot, Lieutenant William Edward Ker Fox, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice C. E. Montagu, who exchanges. Dated 16th December, 1876.

21st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Spencer Frederick Chichester to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st December, 1876.

24th Foot, Lieutenant John Douglas Dickinson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th December, 1876.

25th Foot, Captain Henry Augustus Brudenell Bruce, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 16th December, 1876.

34th Foot, Lieutenant John Hamilton Drummond retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th December, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Hedley Ovens to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th August, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 21st September, 1874.

44th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Frank Miles Barclay, from the 19th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. Odell, promoted. Dated 16th December, 1876.

47th Foot, Lieutenant Harry Cooper to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant E. King, retired. Dated 12th November, 1876.

58th Foot, Captain Patrick Albert Howley, from half-pay, late 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice P. P. D. Clarke, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th December, 1876.

65th Foot, Captain William Byam to be Major, vice Alfred J. D. Smith, retired upon full-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Lieutenant Henry Augustus Rasch to be Captain, vice W. Byam. Dated 9th December, 1876.

67th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Sowdon Severne resigns his Commission. Dated 16th December, 1876.

68th Foot, Captain Joseph Boulderson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th December, 1876.

72nd Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Mackworth Monteith has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

74th Foot, Lieutenant James Otway Toler to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. G. Keppel, promoted. Dated 16th December, 1876.

82nd Foot, Lieutenant James Andrew Murphy from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice J. A. Henley, who exchanges. Dated 16th December 1876.

86th Foot, Lieutenant John William Boulcott to be Captain, vice D. Shaw retired. Dated 9th December, 1876

102nd Foot, Captain Stewart Hervey Bruce, from half-pay, late 91st Foot, to be Captain, vice E. Lewis, whose restoration to full-pay, from half-pay, late 8th Foot, dated 29th November, 1876, has been cancelled. Dated 16th December 1876.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutent Montagu Brook Wilbraham Taylor to Captain, vice C. H. Jackson, retired. Dated 9th December, 1876.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieutenant Joseph Arthur Henley, from the 82nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. A. Murph, who exchanges. Dated 16th December, 1876.

Unattached. For "William Whateley, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant," as stated in the Gazette of 18th April, 1876.

Read "William Whately, Gent., to Sub-Lieutenant."

Commissariat and Transport Department, Deputy Commissary William Beamish has been placed upon temporary half-pay from 13th November, 1876.

Ordnance Store Department, Assistant Commissary-General William Henry Horatio Scott to be Deputy Commissary-General, vice Charles Ker Cleeve, deceased. Dated 28th November, 1876.

Commissary Anthony Sutton Beswick to be Assistant Commissary-General, vice Scott. Dated 28th November, 1876.

Deputy-Commissary (Supernumerary) J. F. Edwards to be Commissary, vice Beswick. Dated 28th November, 1876.

Medical Department, Surgeon Edward Cleaver Maxwell retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 3rd December, 1876.

BREVET.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Lloyd Wynne, Grenadier Guards, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonel. Dated 23rd November, 1876,

Captain Stewart Hervey Bruce, 102nd Foot, to be Major. Dated 16th May, 1876

Riding-Master William St. Leger Stephens, 12th Lancers, to have the honorary rank of Captain upon retiring on half-pay. Dated 16th December, 1876.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Major-General Frederick Maitland, Bengal Infantry, on 3rd August, 1876:—

Colonel William George Owen, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General in the East Indies. Dated 4th August 1876.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Heathcote, half-pay, late 81st Foot, resigns his Commission. Dated 16th December 1876.

Surgeon Henry Arthur Martin, M. D., half-pay, late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 29th November, 1876.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Dec. 15.)

Parliament meets on the 8th Feb. next. The Queen will, it is believed, open Parliament in person.

Two or three sittings of the Preliminary Conference of the European Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople have been held.

The Russian demands are more moderate than was expected. There is said to be an understanding between Lord Salisbury and General Ignatieff, and altogether the prospect of peace is improved.

The "National Conference" at St. James's Hall on the Eastern Question came off on Friday last, Dec. 8, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster and Lord Shaftesbury. Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Campbell, and Mr. E. A. Freeman were among the speakers.

Sir Stafford Northcote, has delivered an important speech at Barnstaple, in which, while saying that the Government have nothing for which to ask forgiveness, as Lord Shaftesbury suggested, he has hinted that the Treaty of 1856 must be remodelled.

At Constantinople the new Charter of Turkish Reforms is being busily prepared.

The Ministerial crisis in France has been surmounted, Marshal MacMahon has replaced M. Dufaure and M. Marcere by M. Jules Simon, ex-Prime Minister, and M. Martel, both being staunch Republicans.

A meeting of the Geographical Society, at which the Prince of Wales was present, and papers on the Arctic Expedition were read by Sir G. Nares and Captain Markham, was held on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at St. James's Hall.

Yesterday (Dec. 14) the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death was duly observed at Windsor, the Queen and the Royal Family visiting the Mausoleum at Frogmore.

The Prince of Wales remains at Marlborough House till Monday, Dec. 18, when he visits the Earl of Leicester at Holkham.

Archdeacon Wright, senior chaplain of the Forces, has retired.

An eleven of Sydney has beaten the English cricket team now visiting Australia by two wickets.

A meeting has been held for the purpose of doing honour to the memory of the late Mr. George Moore, who recently died in Carlisle. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and £1,000 was collected.

The epidemic of small-pox continues to be severe in the metropolis.

There are floods in Spain to an extent unknown for many years, in consequence of the late rains.

An extraordinary chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was held at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of recognising the courage of George Gates who recently rescued two lives from a horrible death in a sewer.

A bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel has been uncovered in Parliament-square.

The Arctic Medal is to be oval, of the same shape as the silver medal struck to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. There will be a public distribution of the medals by the Queen.

A fatal collision has occurred in the Channel, by which fifteen lives have been sacrificed. The ships to which the mishap occurred were the Robert Kelly, of Boston, and the Huddersfield, of Liverpool.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Surg.-Genl. H. W Porteous, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. H. R. Phillott, Mad Ret.; Sir J. Esmonde, M. P.; Sir Bryan Edwards, Admiral Sir B. Macnamara; Professor Campbell; Aberdeen Univ.; J. Bent, J.P. for Yorks.; Lady Burrard; B. Dixon, Clerk of the Peace for Yorks, A. S. Le Messurier, late Adv.-Genl., Bombay; F. C. Macgregor late Consul, Canton; J. Montgomery, J.P. and D.L. for Antrim; Sir C. R. Turner.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ .... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought at [illegible] on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
„ 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
„ „ with combination Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

"CHRISTMAS" AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.	Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.	Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
Rink Hats.	The New Lace Fischu.
Gainsborough Hats.	Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.	Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.	Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Parasols and Fans.	Fancy Neck Ties.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.	

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

LOCKETS.

In Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Lockets reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.

SCARF PINS AND SCARF RINGS.

Plain Gold Horse-shoe and various patterns, Rs. 10 to 35; set with Gems, Rs. 20 to 200.

GOLD PENCILS.

Gold Telescopic Pendant Pencil (and Pen) Cases, of rich Coloured Gold Elegantly Decorated, or quite Plain, Rs. 20 to 65.

GOLD CHARMS.

For the Watch Chain in Great Variety.

STUDS AND SLEEVES LINKS.

With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled Gold in Cases, Rs. 40 to 100.

STUDS.

Plain or Engraved Gold, handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for Evening Wear, set with Precious Stones, Rs. 18 to 150.

7th December 1876. RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, No. 23,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY, suitable as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS.	CHARMS.
„ KEEPER „	NECKCHAINS and ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET „	BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
SPIRAL NECKLACES.	LOCKETS, &c.
SETS AND HALF SETS.	
SCARF RINGS.	

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In crystal case, hunting, and semi-hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in	Gold case	Rs. 150
Do. do.	Silver case, keyless	„ 90
Do. do.	Gold case, keyless	„ 225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
SECOND INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.
REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.
LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.
Do. do. in fancy cases.

A large Assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description. In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received at Rs. 80.

Do. With Alarm	Rs. 85
In round brass case	„ 40
With Alarm	„ 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval crystal glass on all sides...Rs. 80 to Rs. 150
Do. going a year ... „ 600

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. have now received an assortment of large Clocks, admirably adapted for the use of OFFICES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, HOTELS, and any Public Resort.

In size they are similar to small Tower Clocks, striking on a large bell the quarters, half-hours, and hours, and are very accurate time-keepers. Price Rs. 120 and Rs. 150.

A large assortment of cheap CYLINDER and LEVER WATCHES, in Brass and Silver Cases, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45, always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand, and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE
MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS,
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay: also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

NOTICES.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,600.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger, 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE NEW BUSINESS TRANSACTED during the past year is the largest of any Office in the United Kingdom, and is of unexampled amount in the annals of Scotch Life Offices.

The Standard Company was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Income exceeds Three Quarters of a Million per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. Its Profits have been very large, and persons assured have derived very valuable benefits from their connection with the Company. It has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first Institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
(Opposite the Esplanade Hotel.)
1st December 1876.

NOTICES.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

The next ELECTION will take place on June 21, 1876.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf the Institution:—

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Berry, 56th Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, Near Nagpore, India.
Major T. H. Turner, Exam. Ordnance Depart. Poonah, India.
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